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## Missile Project in Trouble

MX Is Plagued By Allegations of Serious Blunders

By Molly Moore  
Washington Post Service  
HAWTHORNE, California — It began as just another routine inspection here with an air force official watching Northrop Corp. test a critical part of the MX intercontinental ballistic missile to make sure it could withstand the force of a launch.

The pressure inside the test machine climbed higher and higher. Then the test apparatus exploded. Machine parts and missile pieces shot across the testing room. One chunk slammed into the inspector's foot, injuring it seriously.

With that dramatic incident in January 1986, the air force discovered Northrop had been claiming that heat exchangers — critical to keeping the MX guidance system from overheating at launch — had passed major quality-control inspections when the company knew its machine could not even test the parts properly. Full pressure would explode the test machine itself.

That revelation, along with dozens of other reports of production and testing problems with the MX guidance system, has fueled a major controversy over the reliability of one of the most lethal weapons ever built.

The controversy has escalated into major investigations by federal prosecutors, the Justice Department, the air force, the Defense Contract Audit Agency, the General Accounting Office and two congressional committees. Several lawsuits have been filed by former employees as well as the Justice Department. The allegations include fraud, shoddy workmanship and financial mismanagement.

Northrop has fallen so far behind in production that 40 percent of the missile force — 12 of the 30 missiles already in the ground — is unusable because the missiles have no guidance systems, air force officials say.

In addition, some congressional leaders and Northrop employees charge that the company's poor quality controls and fraudulent test procedures allowed potentially faulty guidance parts to be installed in some MX missiles now on alert at Warren Air Force Base in Wyoming.

"What we're really talking about is the probability of launching a nuclear attack perhaps against our-

See MX, Page 2

## Palestinians Find A Generation Gap

The Young, Unlike Their Parents, Are Set on Confronting the Israelis

By Thomas L. Friedman  
New York Times Service  
JERUSALEM — Behind the Palestinian riots of the past few weeks is a story about fathers and sons — Palestinian fathers and the sons over whom they may have lost control.

The recent Palestinian demonstrations against Israel, which left at least 21 Palestinian youths dead, may one day be remembered as the changing of the guard among the Palestinians.

The Palestinian fathers grew up on the West Bank under Jordanian rule, or in Gaza under Egyptian rule. After Israel captured those territories in 1967, they more or less came to terms with the situation, got to know a few Jews, worked in their factories, even learned some Hebrew and were, at least until last month, ready for a peaceful settlement with a Jewish state provided a Palestinian state was created alongside it.

But the sons, the stone-throwers, those who were ready to bare their chests at Israeli soldiers, had their temperaments forged in a different furnace. They have known only a dead-end life under the Israeli occupation. Few have ever had a Jewish friend. Few have not been interrogated by Israeli security men.

The Israeli soldiers their fathers feared and their grandfathers fled do not frighten the

sons anymore. The sons wear their arrests, their prison records and their wounds with bravado.

Where their fathers were ready to soften their political edges, maybe even make compromises with the Israelis, the sons only seem to know the dialogue of the stone and the politics of rage. Where their fathers were a moderating influence on

Palestinians undergo assembly-line trials in a military court in Gaza. Page 6.

the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sons are not afraid to mock the PLO as a "Cadillac revolution" gone fat.

In the Balata refugee camp outside Nablus, in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, a knot of 15- and 16-year-old boys, black-checked Arab head-dresses wrapped around their necks, were gathered Sunday outside a butcher shop. Many of them had friends or brothers taken away in the security roundups. All of them took part in the recent disturbances. Rawhi, 15, flashed a bruise above his eye to prove it.

As they gossiped, an eight-man Israeli army patrol walked by, its soldiers daring their eyes in all directions.

The Israelis looked at the Palestinian youths for a moment. It was hard to tell who

See BOYS, Page 6



Relatives clasping hands with Palestinians on their way to trial in Gaza on Monday after recent disturbances.

## Israel Angry at Foreign Reports on Riots

By John Kilder  
New York Times Service  
JERUSALEM — Israeli leaders are vocal-ly upset at the media coverage they have received abroad, particularly in the United States, during the more than two weeks of Palestinian disturbances in which at least 21 protesters were shot to death by the army.

Increasingly, public pronouncements and the columns of Israeli newspapers are being devoted not to the rioting itself, but to the foreign media coverage and its impact on Israel's image.

The occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip were quiet again Monday under a strong military presence. In Gaza, Western relief workers said, a curfew has been lifted on the Jabalya refugee camp, although there are still heavy military patrols. Two of the three entrances to the Burej camp have been sealed and the third is a military checkpoint, the relief workers said.

Military trials continued in Nablus for some of the nearly one thousand Palestinian protesters rounded up in recent days, although efforts to speed up the proceedings

were hampered by the confusion caused by the large number of persons arrested.

Newspapers here have been particularly concerned about the mixed reaction from the U.S. Jewish community from which Israel derives considerable political and financial support.

"The cracks in the once-solid wall of major Jewish leaders willing to align themselves with whatever positions were in favor of Israel have been growing in recent years," the

See GAZA, Page 6

## Khost Battle Rages On, Rebels Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Fighting continued Monday along the mountain road between Gardes and Khost, the besieged garrison town in Afghanistan that is the focus of one of the biggest battles in the eight-year-long Afghan conflict, rebel and diplomatic sources said.

The sources said Khost, a city of 40,000 that has been under siege since a Soviet 1979, remained surrounded by guerrillas, who still controlled several high valleys.

Radio Kabul monitored in Is-

lamabad on Monday repeated the claim Sunday of an Afghan official that the siege of Khost had been broken and the road reopened.

The official radio quoted the state-run Bakhtar news agency as saying, "The road has been freed and traffic has resumed."

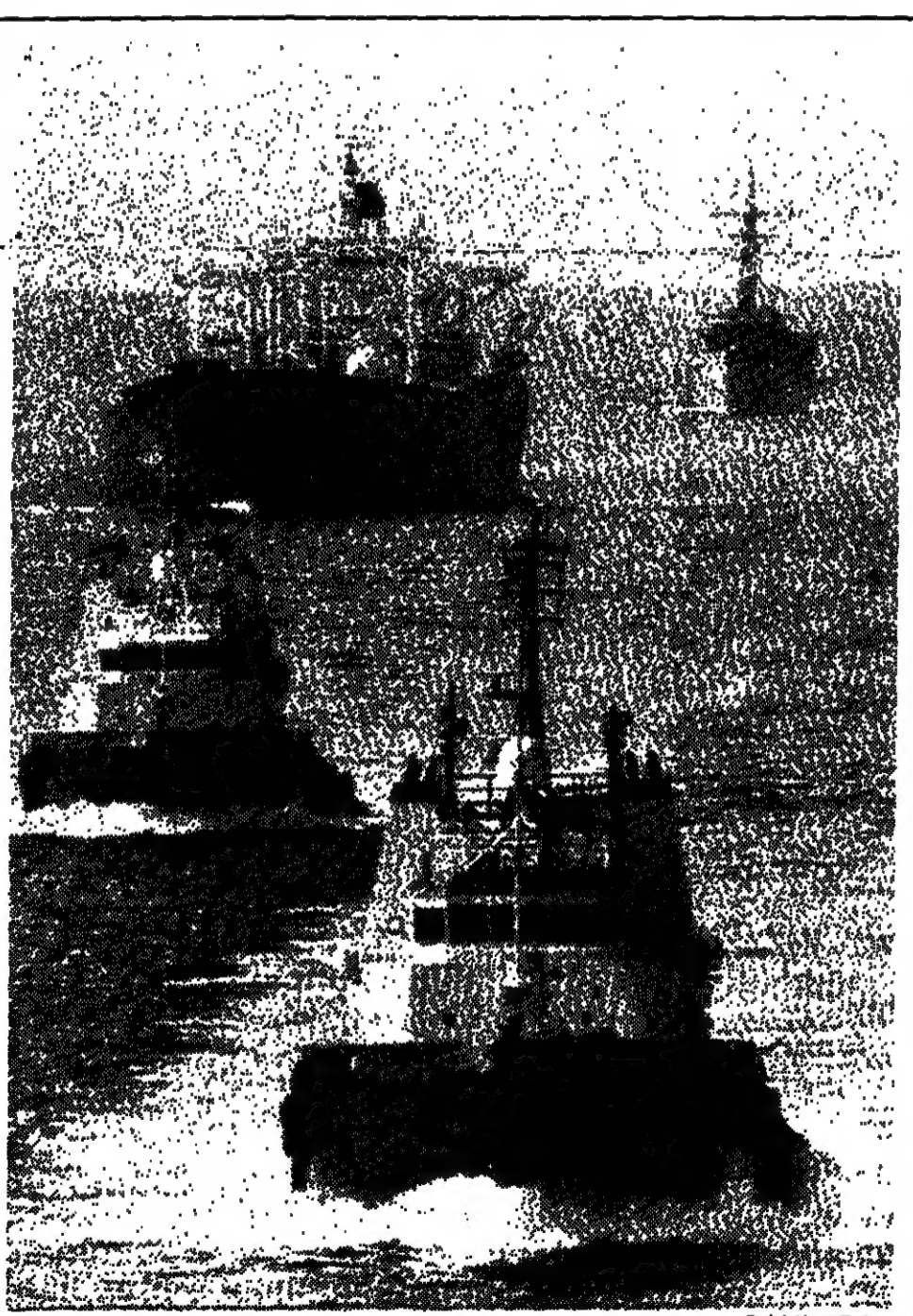
It said that seven Afghan troops had died and 26 were wounded in freeing the strategic highway from guerrilla control, adding that the three-week offensive had "eliminated 1,603 counterrevolutionary elements."

However, Pakistan television showed film Monday night of the fighting on the main Gardes-Khost highway. A military column was seen blocked on the mountain road after a leading truck had been disabled by rebel fire.

"Fighting is still going on," an Asian diplomat in Islamabad said, "as the mujahidin still hold some valleys in the mountain half-way between Gardes and Khost, and the Soviet and Afghan forces control others."

The diplomat, who requested anonymity, said the 120-kilometer

See AFGHAN, Page 6



CONVOY — Two minesweepers preceding the reflagged Kuwaiti tanker Gas King, accompanied by a U.S. warship, through the southern Gulf on Monday. Meanwhile, the six nations of the Gulf Cooperation Council approved a pact on security. Page 6.

## European Allies on Edge Over U.S.-Spanish Talks

By Jim Hoagland  
Washington Post Service  
PARIS — Spain's determination to force the United States to withdraw the 72 U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers stationed in that country is creating significant problems for the European allies of both nations as well as for Washington and Madrid.

The most apparent set of problems are the logistical ones of finding a new European base for the aircraft, which must leave by 1991 under the terms of a still officially unacknowledged decision conveyed by the Spanish government to the United States on Dec. 10.

There is no quick alternative to Spain for the three F-16 squadrons based at Torrejon, near Madrid. European defense officials are also increasingly concerned about the spillover of the U.S.-Spanish deadlock onto separate but related discussions in Brussels over the terms of Spain's membership in the military command of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"The question we now face is whether NATO can afford another France, another halfway member that reserves the right to make its own decisions about the use of its troops if war comes," said a senior West European defense official.

France remains a member of NATO's political alliance. But Paris withdrew from the alliance's integrated military command in 1966 and has refused since then to engage in NATO defense planning or maneuvers.

Spanish officials deny that they seek to follow a French model in NATO. But the refusal of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez's Socialist government to agree to earmark Spanish troops for integration into the NATO command in peacetime or during war is for NATO officials strongly reminiscent of France's rejection of any "automaticity" in its relations with NATO.

Initially, it was the Gonzalez government that introduced indirect linkage between the negotiations over the F-16s and the status

of four major U.S. bases in Spain, and the parallel discussions about Spanish military participation in NATO.

Mr. Gonzalez, elected in 1982 soon after a center-right government brought Spain into NATO, won a referendum last year to keep Spain in NATO. He has argued

NEWS ANALYSIS

since then that this popular endorsement of the alliance should be more than adequate compensation for the removal of the 401st Tactical Air Wing of F-16s from Torrejon, which he maintains sits anti-Americanism in Spain.

Spanish officials have also hinted in the past that Mr. Gonzalez might be willing to have Spain take on a larger role in NATO than originally contemplated if a quiet compromise could be reached on the F-16 issue. But they were at the time vague on what form that participation might take, and asserted that they could not speak for Mr. Gonzalez.

The prospects for such a tradeoff

See NATO, Page 6

## Hebe Dorsey Dies at 62; Fashion Editor at IHT

International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — Hebe Dorsey, 62, fashion editor of the International Herald Tribune for nearly two decades, died at the American Hospital in Neuilly on Sunday after a long fight against cancer.

During her illness, she continued to write the knowing, witty and irreverent articles that made her a major influence in the international fashion world. Her reporting won the respect of that world and made Mrs. Dorsey, to her delight, a fashion power in Europe, Asia and the United States.

Her last article for this newspaper, which appeared on Dec. 15, was typical. "Things are brewing on the Place Vendôme," she began in her insider's way as she chronicled the financial collapse of a jewelry company. On rolled the names and addresses of her world — Hermès, Tiffany's, the Comité Colbert, Louis Vuitton, Moët-Hennessy, the Faubourg Saint-Honoré.

She moved as gracefully in these circles as she did through the newsroom of the Herald Tribune and of French Vogue magazine, to which she had contributed a monthly column. A writer also for Vogue in the United States, The New York Times and other publications around the world, she was the author of the 1986 book "The Belle Époque in the Paris Herald."

Mrs. Dorsey was also known as a generous hostess at her apartments in Paris and New York. She loved a good party, especially when surrounded by flowers, she was giving it.

Among Paris designers, the comment of Christian Lacroix was typical: "It's a big void. We'll miss her sharpness, her acute sense of analysis, as well as her style." Hubert de



Hebe Dorsey

Givenchy added, "She was an excellent reporter. All the couture houses will miss her." In New York, the designer Bill Blass said, "She was wonderful and original."

John B. Fairchild, publisher of Women's Wear Daily, said in Klost, Switzerland: "She was No. 1 at making fashion writing interesting and she was fantastic writing about people. She knew everybody and everybody respected her. She always worked with a razor and not with a knife."

John Vinocur, executive editor of the Herald Tribune, added: "She was loyal, fierce, enormously generous and wildly funny. She was absolutely unique and irreplaceable. There are just no others like her. She'll be missed. Extravagantly."

A burial service, at the Cimetière Parisien de Pantin, is scheduled at

See DORSEY, Page 6

## Catholic University Tests Polish Party's Tolerance

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service  
LUBLIN, Poland — Lenin probably never wanted them to found a Catholic university.

But when he ordered that a seminary in St. Petersburg be closed in 1918, the faculty migrated to this pleasant Polish town and founded what became the only Catholic university — for that matter, the only private university — in the East bloc.

The Catholic University of Lublin is twice intriguing. It turns out qualified people outside of state-controlled institutions, but more than that, it is a power base for the church at a time when the church is edging toward a greater say in public affairs because of disorientation in the Communist Party.

The university has operated without interruption except for five years after 1939, when the Nazi occupiers of Poland closed it. The Communists enabled its revival after the war. Soviet troops under Nikolai A. Bulganin liberated Lublin in July 1944 and installed a Communist government that

ordered the university opened to re-establish a semblance of normality.

"It was quite a comic situation," said Jerzy Cieszkowski, the university secretary. He said a delegate of Poland's wartime exile government in London argued against reopening the university, while the minister of education in the Communist government ordered: "If you don't open, we'll nationalize you."

"So, we reopened," Mr. Cieszkowski said, "and it was curious. On old photographs you see Bulganin, in uniform, at the inauguration of the academic year."

Nowhere in Communist Europe is the Roman Catholic Church so intertwined with society as in Poland, and the university affords Poland's church a training school as it searches for a role in dispelling a national crisis of the spirit that set in after martial law was declared in 1981. But the school also tests tolerance toward private groups that march to another drummer than the party's.

"For some time, I've observed the emergence of many small groups — among

workers, youths — and the authorities don't crush them, but tolerate them," said Wieslaw Chrzanoski, dean of the law school. "In my opinion, the social pressure of such small groups gives the sense that it may be possible for the party at last to accept some form of pluralism."

Mr. Chrzanoski, a former adviser to the Solidarity trade union who was forced out of a state research institute two days after martial law was imposed, illustrates how the university intertwines with society and how the currents of church and politics intermingle.

"To accept Solidarity now is quite impossible," he said. "It is not possible to reconstruct it in the same form. We must try many independent groups, nothing so global."

The university, with about 4,300 students and about 400 professors, is no ivory tower, and its relation with the country's Communist leaders is not a dispassionate affair.

It was harassed under the Stalinist rulers of the early 1950s, when professors who

would not conform were forced out and others were pressured with trumped-up charges of financial irregularities. In 1968, when Jews became the target of intense government discrimination, the university harbored Jewish students dismissed from state schools.

There are five faculties — theology, philosophy, law, the humanities and social sciences — and the school defines its role as provider of leaders for the Roman Catholic Church. Most senior church officials are alumni. Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, the primate in the tense postwar years, was graduated from the law school. Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, now Pope John Paul II, lectured in the philosophy department.

"We must as Catholics have our own standpoint," said Mr. Chrzanoski of the law school. "We need specialists — in family law, even criminal law, the philosophy of law. The church is a large institution, it needs legal experts."

The economics department specializes in small business and agriculture, potentially

See LUBLIN, Page 6

## Kiosk 8 Iranians Sent From Belgrade

BEGRAD (Reuters) — Eight Iranians who threatened to commit suicide if Yugoslavia deported them were dragged kicking and screaming on board a flight to Dubai on Monday night, witnesses said.

They said policeman put the Iranians on a Yugoslav Airlines flight from the transit terminal at Belgrade airport where they had spent three days.

A spokesman for the Iranians had said they would commit suicide if sent to the Middle East. The group came from Dubai seeking asylum in Canada.



A new gilded age in decoration is bringing back items like this ornate mirror.

GENERAL NEWS

Japan's 1988 budget provides for a big spending rise. Page 6.

Continuing violence left 32 black South Africans dead in Natal Province. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Sante Fe Southern Pacific Corp. said it would sell its Southern Pacific railroad to Rio Grande Industries Inc. Page 9.

Dow close: DOWN 56.70

The dollar in New York:

DM £ Yen FF  
1.5965 1.8615 123.60 54175



## Radical Units Alarm Afghan Resistance

### Fundamentalists Accused of Banditry And Murder of Western Aid Workers

By Edward Girardet  
Special to the Herald Tribune

PESHAWAR, Pakistan—International relief organizations and moderate Afghan resistance groups are growing increasingly alarmed by the actions of radical Afghan rebels, who they say are campaigning to strengthen their own positions by banditry, murder of aid workers and journalists, and the undermining of other guerrilla groups.

Early last autumn, fundamentalist Afghan guerrillas hijacked a 96-horse caravan accompanied by 10 French doctors and aid workers traveling through the mountains of northern Afghanistan. On their way to relieve two clandestine hospitals, the aid teams were bringing a year's supply of medicine as well as cash for villagers to buy food in areas controlled by rebels fighting Soviet and Afghan government forces.

The attackers held the French and their Afghan guides, members of a rival resistance group, for 10 days before releasing them, minus their horses and equipment. What concerned the French most of all, however, was that the guerrillas, who belonged to extremist factions led by the exile Afghan leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar and Abdul Rasoul Sayaf, had begun negotiating with a local pro-government militia group to hand them over to the Soviet-backed Kabul regime.

According to letters smuggled back to Pakistan, a doctor of the Paris-based Médecins sans Frontières (Doctors without Borders) maintained that the guerrillas finally decided against it because of the bad publicity it might provoke.

"But the mere fact that they negotiated with the government was worrying enough," noted a French relief coordinator in the Pakistani border town of Peshawar.

Mr. Hekmatyar's faction of the Hezb-i-Islami organization is among the most frequently mentioned extremist groups bent on improving its own position by exploiting others.

Arab Wahabi, or Islamic Zealots, too, have been pressuring ordinary Afghans to adopt a more radical stance and expel all non-Muslim foreigners, notably Western relief workers and journalists.

"They are trying to turn Afghans, who are a simple, religious people, into extremists, which they are not," said Dr. Bernard Kouchner, head of the French Médecins du Monde (Doctors of the World), one of about a dozen Western relief agencies involved in cross-border humanitarian operations.

The United States, which has supplied an estimated \$715 million of military and humanitarian aid to the resistance over the past fiscal year, has come under increasing criticism from many observers consider to be support of extremist groups.

According to Western observers and aid sources, the Pakistanis have long favored the fundamentalist Pushtun parties over other more moderate Islamic or nationalist organizations. Over the years, they have channeled the bulk of official outside assistance, which includes backing from Saudi Arabia, China and other countries, to such groups.

Mr. Hekmatyar's Hezb-i-Islami is said to have received more than a third of this aid and was the first to receive the highly effective U.S.-made Stinger missile. Such support, critics argue, does not necessarily serve Western, or for that matter, Afghan interests.

U.S. officials in Pakistan refuse to comment on their aid operations to the resistance. Nevertheless, Mr. Hekmatyar's star appears to be waning. Some Pakistani officials are becoming increasingly irritated with his persistent divisive actions. There are also indications that U.S. support for Hezb-i-Islami is being reduced.

Since the early stages of the eight-year-long Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, observers maintain, Mr. Hekmatyar's Hezb-i-Islami has repeatedly sought to torpedo guerrilla operations or humanitarian activities under the auspices of rival parties. There have been numerous reported incidents of Hezb-i-Islami groups pulling out at the last minute of coordinated resistance operations, leaving flanks dangerously exposed to Soviet and Afghan government forces.

Direct orders from Mr. Hekmatyar in Peshawar to field commanders not to cooperate with rivals has often provoked bloody clashes causing a virtual state of civil war in certain parts of the country, notably the north. Hezb-i-Islami officials deny such allegations, saying this is KGB propaganda or character assassination by enemies of the party. Yet, observers and resistance sources, including moderate Hezb-i-Islami commanders, are disillusioned with Mr. Hekmatyar's tactics, fear such incidents are playing into the hands of the Soviet Union.

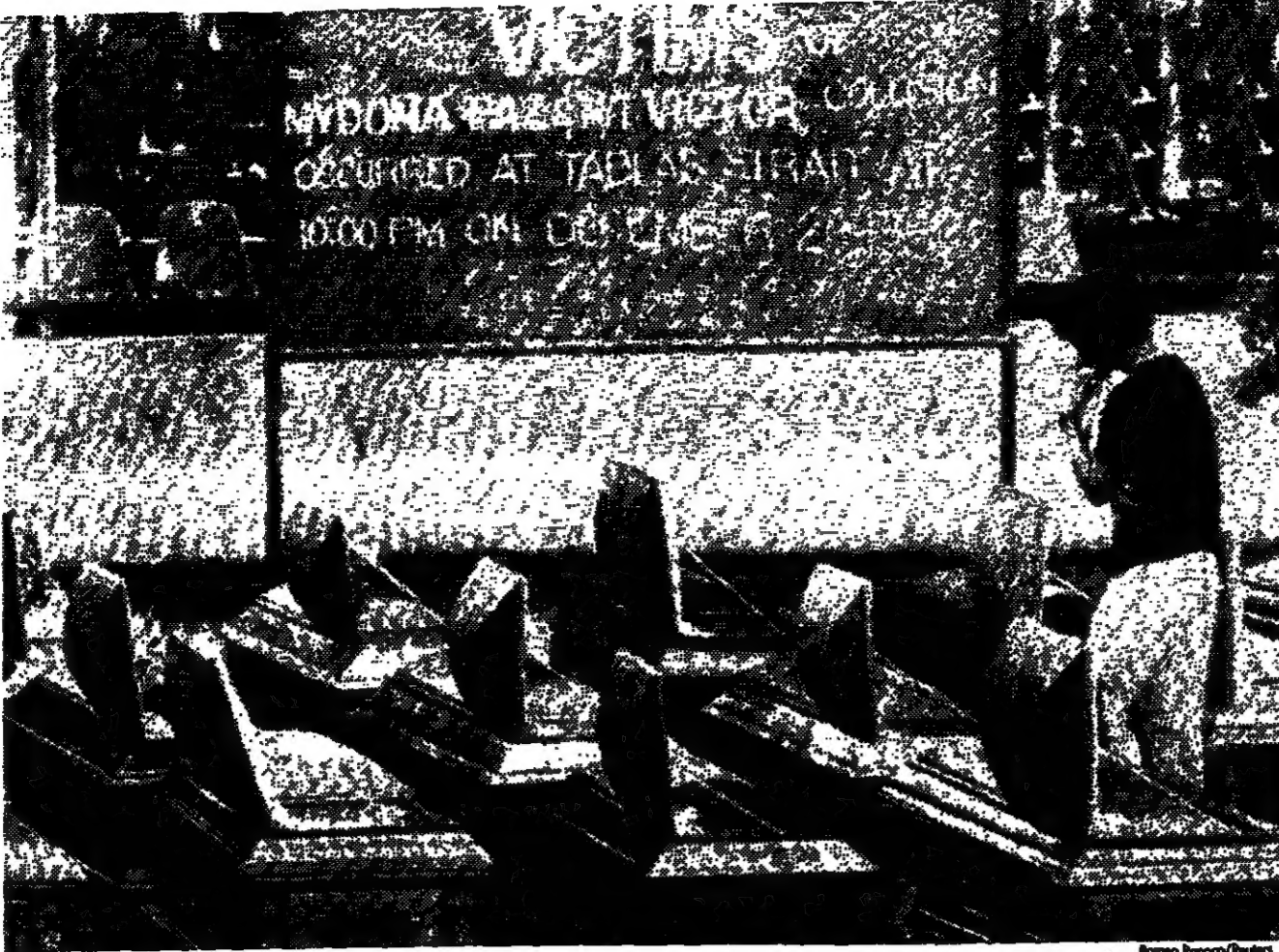
Some detractors have accused Hezb-i-Islami of outright links with the Soviet authorities. Others, hesitant to go so far, argue that the party's activities amount to implicit cooperation.

"The Hezb seems to spend more time disrupting other resistance activities than fighting the Russians," a Western diplomat said.

Observers recently back from Afghanistan now believe that two American journalists, Lee Shapiro and Jim Lindholm, traveling with Hezb-i-Islami and reported killed last October, may have died in an internecine guerrilla clash and not, as is claimed by Hezb-i-Islami officials, in a Soviet or government ambush.

French relief groups also maintain that one of their aid coordinators, Thierry Niquet, on a "cash for food" mission to the north last year, was murdered and robbed by a Hezb-i-Islami commander.

"Cash for food" assistance, a form of aid provided by many of the relief agencies, is the provision of money in local currencies to villagers who then buy food for themselves and the rebels at local bazaars.



In Manila, a woman sought missing relatives among the coffins in stadium that has been converted into a morgue.

## Philippine Ferry Toll May Exceed 2,100

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA—An official investigation into last week's Philippine maritime disaster opened here on Monday as a tally conducted among the relatives of those missing showed that more than 2,100 people may have died in what may be the world's worst peacetime shipping accident.

An official of the firm that owned the ferry MV Doña Paz, which sank Dec. 20 after colliding with the oil tanker MT Victor in the Tablas Strait 110 miles (178 kilometers) southeast of Manila, admitted to a board of inquiry that the manifest listing 1,622 people aboard was incomplete.

In other testimony, Captain Melicio Barranco of a nearby ferry, the MV Don Claudio, told the board of inquiry that the flames were so huge he could not make out, even with binoculars, either the Doña Paz or the Victor.

Captain Barranco spoke to the Philippine Coast Guard Board of Marine Inquiry as it began a formal inquiry into the collision.

An estimated 1,630 people were listed as missing and presumed dead in the disaster.

There are 26 confirmed survivors—24 passengers of the Doña Paz, which was authorized to carry 1,518 passengers, and two of Victor's 13 crewmen. The Coast Guard said 133 bodies had been recovered so far.

Ferries in this nation of islands routinely leave ports overloaded because of a shortage of ships.

Grieving relatives of the victims, meanwhile, thronged a Manila basketball stadium converted into a makeshift funeral parlor, filling up "information sheets" for every missing passenger. At least 2,178 sheets were filed by Monday, a coordinator said.

Vicente Gambito, the Sulphur Lines vice president, testified before the board of inquiry that the manifest listing 1,562 passengers and 60 crewmen omitted some passengers, but he gave no figure for the unlisted.

Mr. Gambito said "there were names that were omitted or even entered by our computer operators twice." He blamed this on employee fatigue.

Mr. Gambito said out of court that it was a practice among shipping lines to sell tickets aboard vessels to late boarders, but later testified that he was not aware of any such activity on the ferry.

In the stadium, 37 coffins sealed with galvanized metal and glass filled one corner. (Reuters, AFP)

**Regional Vote Postponed**  
The Commission on Elections on Monday postponed next month's regional elections in two southern

provinces after the military warned of possible violence during the balloting. The Associated Press reported from Manila.

The commission ruled that balloting would be held Feb. 8 in Tawi-Tawi and Feb. 15 in Sulu. Both provinces are largely Moslem and are traditionally among the most violent during elections. Tawi-Tawi, 650 miles south of Manila, and Sulu, 600 miles south of the capital, were the first two provinces in the nation to have the election postponed.

Meanwhile, gunmen killed a candidate running on the Aquino administration ticket, in the latest incident of violence related to the Jan. 18 elections to choose governors, mayors and other local officials. He was believed to be the 16th candidate slain since campaigning began this month for the January election.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Spain to Seek ETA Chief's Extradition

MADRID (Reuters)—Spain will seek the extradition of a Basque separatist leader whose arrest in France last week dealt the separatist group ETA a major blow, an Interior Ministry spokesman said Monday. He said Ignacio Pujana Alberdi, 26, was wanted in connection with at least two killings attributed to ETA before he fled to France in 1984. The spokesman said Mr. Pujana had become the separatist organization's military chief after Santiago Arrese was detained in France in October. He said that Mr. Pujana had organized the attack this month on a Civil Guard barracks in Zaragoza in which 11 persons died. Spain had requested that Mr. Arrese be handed over, the spokesman said, and has 40 days to prepare a request for Mr. Pujana's extradition.

### Police Quell a Protest in Bangladesh

DHAKA, Bangladesh (Reuters)—Riot policemen dispersed hundreds of opposition demonstrators Monday outside the office of the main opposition party, the Awami League. An unspecified number of activists were injured. Twenty-one opposition parties have organized a strike for Tuesday, the latest action in their campaign against President Hussain Mohammed Ershad. The police said they were prepared to stop any opposition attempt to disrupt law and order or create violence during the strike, the 16th since the campaign against General Ershad began Nov. 10.

### French Free Kanak Separatist Leader

NOUMEA, New Caledonia (Reuters)—Yeiwene Yeiwene, a Kanak separatist leader arrested on Dec. 22 and accused of incitement to violence, was released Monday on probation. Mr. Yeiwene, deputy leader of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, said he was convinced that his release was a political decision made in Paris to head off a serious clash with Kanak separatists. "They have no other argument than locking people up," he said, comparing the situation to "that of the French under the Nazi occupation, when they were arrested in the middle of the night and locked away."

### Rebel Base Seized, Mozambique Says

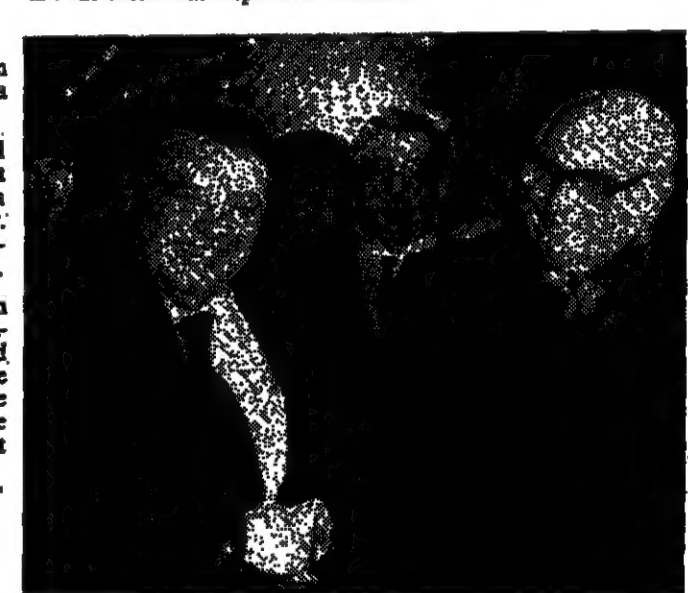
MAPUTO, Mozambique (Reuters)—Mozambique said Monday that its troops captured a major rebel base 140 miles (220 kilometers) north of Maputo on Christmas Eve. The Maputo daily Noticias reported that the camp, containing 1,000 huts, was in thick forest near a lake at Nhalala, 100 miles east of the border with South Africa. Noticias said that 18 rebels died in the fighting. It said the base was the springboard for attacks on Mozambique's main north-south highway. About 400 people were killed during October and November in ambushes near the capital that the government blamed on the rebel Mozambican National Resistance.

### Hart Will Get U.S. Campaign Funds

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gary Hart's campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination received help Monday when the Federal Election Commission ruled he was eligible for \$100,000 in federal matching funds. It was the first installment of what could be nearly \$1 million from the U.S. Treasury. Mr. Hart re-entered the race two weeks ago. He withdrew in May following reports that he had spent a weekend alone with a model in his Washington home.

### Tunisia and Libya Are to Restore Ties

TUNIS (Reuters)—Tunisia and Libya have decided to restore diplomatic relations that were broken off more than two years ago, the official Tunisian news agency reported Monday. Tunisia cut ties with Libya in September 1985 after Libya expelled more than 30,000 Tunisian workers. Tunis accused Tripoli of fomenting subversion in Tunisia. The agency said the Tunisian and Libyan governments soon would issue a statement to announce the decision. Consular ties were resumed and the border was reopened in October.



Franz Josef Strauss, left, being welcomed by Alexei K. Antonov, a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

### Strauss May Plead for Rust's Release

MOSCOW (Reuters)—Premier Franz Josef Strauss of Bavaria flew his Cessna plane to Moscow on Monday for a visit focusing on economic issues but tinged with speculation he might appeal for the release of Red Square in May. A spokesman for the West German Embassy, Alexander Allardt, said Mr. Strauss had been at the controls when he flew into Moscow but he declined to comment on reports that he would appeal to the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, for Mr. Rust's release. Mr. Rust was sentenced to four years in a labor camp.

Mr. Rust is awaiting transfer from Moscow's Lefortovo prison to an ordinary-regime labor camp. The West German radio said his parents, who visited him before Christmas, had asked Mr. Strauss to plead for his early release.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Beijing Subway Link Is Completed

BEIJING (AP)—The last stretch of track needed for the Beijing subway to circle the city went into service Monday at the Fuxingmen station on the city's west side. The 1,180-foot (360-meter) stretch of track that opened Monday simplifies transfers from trains circling the city to trains bound for the western suburbs. A partial subway system was first opened to the public in 1980, and 10 miles (16 kilometers) of track forming a partial loop around the center of the city were opened in 1984.

### Swiss See Slim Hope of Holiday Snow

DAVOS, Switzerland (AP)—The Swiss Federal Snow Research Institute reported Monday that there was little chance of snow before the weekend as three weeks of mild weather continued. "We don't expect any snowfall before New Year," said Paul Fohn, director of the institute's avalanche warning service. "Skiing is fair to good above 2,000 meters (660 feet). But the long glides into the valley currently are not possible."

Storms closed airports or delayed flights Monday in Chicago; Denver, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Des Moines, Iowa; and Atlanta. Service was halted Monday on the international train line between La Paz, Bolivia, and Tucuman, Argentina, and 200 passengers were evacuated from a train after floodwaters on the Reyes River endangered a bridge near the northern Argentine city of Salta, the authorities said. (UPI)

Czechoslovakia has established its first joint venture for tourism to build hotels and reconstruct old ones, Ceteke news agency said. A contract founding the new company, Hotelinvest, was signed Monday in Prague by the Czechoslovak tourist enterprise CEDOK, which holds 51 percent of the company, and the Austrian construction firm of Wimper, which holds 49 percent. (Reuters)

### Correction

Because of an editing error, a headline in one edition of the IHT of Dec. 18 referred to an airport runway collision in New York. As a later edition noted, the collision occurred in Kansas City.

The flavour of an island in a single malt.



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## A Vietnamese Avers Cambodia Stress

By Barbara Crossette  
New York Times Service

BANGKOK—A Vietnamese military officer writing in an army journal has acknowledged that Hanoi's enemies are waging "fierce and complicated" psychological battles in Cambodia.

"The enemy's psychological warfare has intensively poisoned the Cambodian people, cadres and troops," Colonel Nguyen Huu Dinh wrote in a recent issue of the

army journal. "The poison has caused definite harm."

Although Colonel Dinh said that many plots had been thwarted, he described what he said was a "sophisticated and insidious" campaign of infiltrating and undermining the government and the military by the three guerrilla forces based on the Thai border.

The guerrilla armies, which have loosely joined in the Coalition Government of Democratic Cambodia, which holds Cambodia's United Nations seat, are comprised of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, the army of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and the Communist faction known as the Khmer Rouge.

Vietnam, which by diplomatic estimates has about 140,000 soldiers in Cambodia, says its forces will be withdrawn by 1990, leaving the country's defense to local troops but allowing for the return of the Vietnamese in an emergency. Colonel Dinh's article expresses

implicit concern about the weakness of Cambodia's forces in the face of nationalist propaganda and skillful subversion, suggesting that they were more vulnerable to the resistance than either Phnom Penh or Hanoi has been willing to acknowledge.

The article, which first appeared in July in the Vietnamese language, has since been translated by the British Broadcasting Corp.'s foreign monitoring service.

It asserted that psychological warfare in Cambodia was aimed at splitting the alliance between Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos, and in particular the "militant solidarity" between the military forces of Cambodia and Vietnam.

The article accused the resistance of making "every effort to conduct slanderous propaganda against Vietnam, to distort facts and defame our country in a cynical and despicable fashion" by contending Vietnam was a traditional enemy of the Cambodian people.

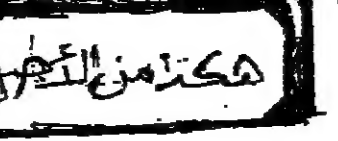
## Kim Young Sam Joins in Blaming Himself in Defeat

The Associated Press

SEOUL—The South Korean opposition leader Kim Young Sam blamed himself Monday for defeat in the presidential election. He said he would seek a vote of confidence on whether to resign as head of the main opposition party. Earlier, the opposition leader Kim Dae Jung also apologized for splitting the opposition and ensuring defeat.

Kim Young Sam, leader of the Reunification Democratic Party, told a party caucus that a special party convention would be held next week to discuss strategy following the opposition's defeat in the Dec. 16 presidential election.

The two Kims ignored appeals to field a single opposition presidential candidate. The divided opposition allowed the governing party candidate, Roh Tae Woo, to win with just under 37 percent of the vote.



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Small picture: Printed circuit board.  
Large picture: The weatherproofed Olympus AF-1.



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Bullets and Empty Bowls

The latest report from Ethiopia by Blaine Harden, a Washington Post correspondent, makes plain that behind a facade of true relief efforts by the government and its regional challengers in Eritrea and Tigray, a deadly civil war continues to be waged. The food scene itself is a principal arena of the struggle, with each combatant using food deprivation and food relief by turn to advance its political fortunes. In a terrible new twist, Eritrean rebels have begun blocking the transit of international relief to their own desperately hungry people for the reason, it seems, that the Ethiopian government has sanctioned the convoys.

The spectacle of rebels halting food and shooting at trucks has produced a wave of outrage and revulsion and has prompted the rebels to mend their ways, if not their ways. This is a piece of the Ethiopian government's response to earlier criticism of its policies that have the similar effect of starving — in many instances sentencing to death by starvation — the very people that foreign relief providers intended to succor. That is, the allegedly Communist government has decimated some of its policies, or at least announced that it was moderating some of its policies, while underneath these reassuring words the brutal conflict went on.

Is there not an alternative to this extended exercise in death and deception? As things go now, the United States, which is

the principal food donor, and other donors are called upon every year or two to pitch in to save millions of lives. They do so, but their humanitarianism ends up making them the tools of the combatants. It is especially objectionable that the West provides food to the government in Addis Ababa while Moscow's exports center on ideology and arms. Yet to stop delivering food is morally unthinkable, even though the local leaders are using their people, as well as the international donors, for their own ends.

Perhaps the unhappy corner of Africa, which is of political interest but which is not strategically vital to anyone, is open to a great-power initiative drawing on the sense of limited mutual interest that the United States and the Soviet Union are now trying to cultivate. For such an effort to work, it would have to go beyond drawing up rules for relief and engage the political basics. That means confronting the fact that Eritrea is not merely a troublesome province but a former (Italian) colony that was involuntarily federated into Ethiopia 25 years ago, fought for independence ever since — first against a leader who leaned to Washington and now against one who leans to Moscow. This is what the war is about, and the relief question cannot be treated effectively without taking this political issue into account.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Now the Seven Must Act

The Group of Thirty-Three is closer to reality than the Group of Seven. The seven are the nations that lead the Western world, and have just proclaimed again that they will stabilize the dollar and otherwise repair the "underlying economic fundamentals" — deficits in the United States, slow growth in Europe and Japan.

The 33 are eminent economists of various leanings but of a common, ominous view. "Unless more decisive action is taken to correct existing imbalances at their roots," they say in a joint statement, "the next few years could be the most troubled since the 1930s." If leaders would only listen as often as they proclaim.

The new pledge from the seven — the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada — shows their last one, in Paris 10 months ago. Despite that agreement, the dollar has fallen, the dollar has fallen, interest rates jumped and stock markets crashed. Given all this upheaval, the finance ministers might have been expected to convene an emergency meeting and issue a tranquilizing communiqué. It is no secret why they did not. Someone might have noticed that they continue to neglect those "underlying economic fundamentals."

After the markets' October crash, the Institute for International Economics, a Washington research group, called in 33 American and foreign economists, including five Nobel

Prize winners, to reassess global conditions. Their conclusion: Measures to narrow America's budget and trade deficits, and to spur growth in West Germany and Japan "do not go nearly far enough."

Now the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development offers more backing for the economists' plea that the leading powers shape up. As an official international bureaucracy representing 24 sovereignities, the OECD speaks more cautiously than 33 independent intellectuals, but its implied message is the same: things will not get better and may get a lot worse, unless governments change their ways, especially in Washington, Bonn and Tokyo.

Neither the economists nor the OECD make strikingly new recommendations, but both underscore the peril of ignoring obvious remedies: first and foremost, a serious commitment to reducing the U.S. budget deficit. Assuming no change in present policies, the OECD has trimmed its economic forecasts for the collective output of its 24 countries, reducing it to 2.25 percent growth next year and even less in 1989. That is unhealthy for those countries, and potentially disastrous for poorer nations crucially dependent on expanding markets for their exports.

But then the world needs no new solutions from the seven — just a will to do what they pledge.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## AIDS and the Physician

Until recently, before vaccines and antibiotics, practicing medicine was a much more dangerous business. Physicians faced considerable risk of catching infectious diseases from patients; in epidemics, many died. Scientific advances nearly erased public awareness of the idea that caring for the sick could bring hazard that it required bravery. Now AIDS has brought it all back.

To the much-observed public statements by some doctors that they would refuse to treat certain kinds of AIDS patients if it meant running the risk of infection, medical professional groups and doctors associations have responded with statements true to the profession's tradition: Doctors have an ethical responsibility to care for all the sick; they should safeguard themselves wherever possible against risk, but they must not stonewall. Now a group of deans of the medical schools of New York state has gone further. Early this month the deans released a draft statement saying that

any student, trainee or doctor in a teaching hospital who refused care to AIDS patients should be expelled or dismissed.

The signers come from some of the best American medical schools. Their action follows strong statements to the same effect by both the American Medical Association and Surgeon General C. Everett Koop. Both of these had stressed the moral obligation of doctors, but neither went beyond that to the question of how or whether to enforce this duty within the profession.

The New York doctors took a large step doing that, and it seems right to us. No one is forced to enter training for the life of a doctor, and patients should be able to assume that their doctors can be relied upon to treat them when they are sick. If medical schools are unequivocal in their commitment to that principle, aspiring doctors can weigh the commitment against the dangers before they start down the path.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

**Congressional Overreaction**

Congressional anger over Japanese protectionism on construction contracts is understandable, but the resultant sanctions written into the U.S. budget bill — barring Japanese bidding on any U.S. federal construction programs — are the wrong way to seek a solution to the problem. It is, in fact, a crude instrument that, in itself, invites retaliation.

Much could be lost in terms of expanded U.S. exports to Japan and increased business for American service and building companies in Japan, if constructive negotiations are sabotaged, and this extreme measure could make President Reagan's ability to negotiate next month with Japan's new prime minister, Noboru Takeshita, more difficult.

Impatience with Japan is growing inside and outside the administration, but mandating retaliation through legislation invariably risks doing more harm than good. That is the basic defect of the trade bill amendment sponsored by Representative Richard Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri. Trade is a complex issue, and the negotiation of fairer and freer trade requires flexibility for the

negotiators. Existing law provides these tools for the president. Nothing more is needed.

— The Los Angeles Times.

**The Danger in the Gulf Grows**

The danger of an explosion in the Gulf is far greater than it was 12 months ago. Moreover, there is no indication that the tankers themselves, or their crews, are safer as a result of the American initiatives. Indeed, it appears to be deliberate Iraqi policy to generate incidents by provoking Iranian into attacks on neutral shipping. And Soviet influence in Iran has increased, rather than diminished, since the United States moved into the Gulf in force.

Britain and the United States are now stepping up pressure for a mandatory UN arms embargo against Iran. But the Soviet Union is unlikely to endorse a ban and the enforcement measures needed to make it effective unless the UN is also allowed to coordinate the assorted policing operations in the Gulf. If such a deal is on offer, it merits the most serious consideration.

— The Independent (London).

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## Why INF Verification Is No Fool's Game

By William E. Burrows

NEW YORK — President Reagan's signing of the treaty to eliminate short- and intermediate-range nuclear missiles makes him the seventh consecutive chief executive to acknowledge that such agreements are adequately verifiable.

But as Congress begins to debate ratification and the administration looks ahead to a second treaty that would eliminate up to half of the superpowers' long-range missiles, opponents of arms control will warn loudly that on-site inspection is a fool's game. The argument is that our inspectors (never theirs) cannot be everywhere, and will therefore be hoodwinked by determined cheaters who assemble the prohibited missiles over the next bill and out of sight.

But that is nonsense. Even assuming that the Russians resorted to such trickery, and it is hard to believe they do, there would be caught eventually. For more than 25 years, U.S. reconnaissance systems have scoured the Soviet Union in a degree of detail that is easily adequate for monitoring a treaty such as the one just signed.

American inspectors would be backed up by highly advanced versions of the same reconnaissance and surveillance satellites that have prevented the United States' being surprised by any strategically important technological development since the first such craft went into space in 1960.

Moscow has never deployed a missile that Washington did not know about ahead of time, never launched a naval vessel that was not first photographed and analyzed in detail. American strategic planners also know, as they have for decades, where the missiles, ships and other weapons are and in what numbers. The notorious Krasnoyarsk radar, which has yet to be activated, was first spotted in 1983.

There are knotty problems with some types of verification — per-

taining especially to lasers, cruise missiles and the contents of warheads — but counting ballistic missiles is not among them.

Knowing this, treaty opponents are reduced to trying to get arms control proponents to prove a negative, which goes like this: Prove that, just because you cannot see them, the missiles are not there.

Such reasoning leaves open the possibility that Moscow is manufacturing tens of thousands of nuclear warheads on the far side of the moon, that every church steeple in the country conceals an intercontinental ballistic missile, that midjet Soviet submarines clandestinely assembled in Toronto are positioned on the bottom of Lake Ontario waiting for War Day and that gas canisters disguised as dead rats are leaking deadly poisons in the bowels of every subway in America. Prove it ain't so.

What is demonstrably true is that the Soviet Union, among many other countries (including U.S. allies), has for years been routinely scrutinized

in stunning detail by American reconnaissance satellites.

Those in the Keyhole series, such as the two KH-11s now in orbit, take pictures from more than 500 miles (800 kilometers) in which objects the size of a football are clearly discernible. They are so fast that the president can order a picture taken of Tyuratam, the main Soviet missile test facility, and have it on his desk within an hour.

Other satellites, packed at 22,300 miles, or a tenth of the way to the moon, pull in all data transmissions from Soviet and Chinese missile tests and an astounding amount of communications traffic. In the old days — 10 years ago — they could eavesdrop on 11,000 telephone calls simultaneously. The system has improved quite a bit since then, thanks to superminiaturized high-speed circuitry and greater computer capability.

Ironically, in sounding the alarm against the Russians, the Reagan administration itself has provided the best evidence of the extraordinary sensitivity of U.S. surveillance systems.



When the White House charges the Kremlin with arms control violations, it is implicit either that the Americans are lying or that surveillance is up to the task of monitoring the agreements.

Incessant leaks to the press about Soviet weaponry have been even more instructive. In the summer of 1984, word was spread of an explosion of such force at Severomorsk, home port of the Soviet northern fleet, that it at first was thought to be nuclear. After blithely noting that the devastation had been photographed by a spy satellite, news accounts listed the fleet as being composed of one aircraft carrier, 148 cruisers, destroyers and other surface vessels and 190 of the Soviet Union's 371 submarines.

Then the articles got down to specifics. Lost in the disaster were 580 of 900 surface-to-air missiles, nearly 320 of 400 long-range ship-to-ship missiles and nearly all of about 80 potentially nuclear SS-N-22 missiles, plus anti-ship missiles and other weapons.

The briefing showed that the navy's satellite photo interpreters could assess the damage by picking out individual missiles (including cruise missiles) and even fragments of them strewn on the ground or partly embedded in rubble. Even more impressive was the navy's inventory of the normal complement of each type of missile, together with specifics about its size, flight characteristics and warhead.

The dilemma for opponents of arms control is evident. If the revelations about Soviet cheating and weapons development are accurate, then the intelligence collection system that produced them must be very good; easily good enough to assure that the new treaty is verifiable.

The writer, who directs the science writing program at New York University, is author of a book on space espionage and security. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## Verifiable, Perhaps, but No Treaty Is Self-Enforcing

By Antonia Handler Chayes and Abram Chayes

WASHINGTON — Commentary on the INF treaty has properly emphasized the extraordinary advances in the arrangements for verifying compliance with its provisions. President Reagan repeated the Russian proverb, "Trust but verify," until it became the slogan of his meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev.

But the parties failed to address a problem equally central to any successful treaty: an adequate framework for resolving the disputes of fact and interpretation that inevitably arise in the application of a document as complex as the INF treaty.

The draftsmen of the treaty tried to minimize the chances for disagreement by spelling out these obligations, as well as the substantive limits of the treaty, in minute detail. But anyone familiar with lawyers' language knows that increasing the verbiage does not necessarily eliminate potential loopholes. Verification procedures, however detailed, cannot make the agreement self-enforcing. Ambiguous language and changing circumstances are inherent in any treaty regime. Smooth relations require some method for resolving disputes as they arise.

That is what courts are for in a domestic legal system. But neither Washington nor Moscow is ready to place disputes on arms control treaties in the hands of third-party arbiters. The issues are too close to the core of each party's sovereignty and essential security. There is thus no escape from ongoing negotiation on compliance questions after the treaty is ratified and in place.

The treaty is not silent on dispute resolution, but in contrast to the detail of the verification and on-site inspection measures, it deals with the problem in cursory fashion. Article XIII creates a Special Verification Commission within "the framework" of which the parties will meet "to resolve questions relating to compliance." But notifications, updating of data, requests for short-notice inspections and

other cooperative measures are referred to Nuclear Risk Reduction Center, a different entity created by a different agreement for a different purpose: to reduce the risk of accidental nuclear war. This division of responsibility threatens to complicate both dispute resolution and verification by creating unnecessary communication problems and jurisdictional disputes that can be manipulated by a party wishing to avoid facing a compliance problem.

More important, because of the Reagan administration's hostility to the Standing Consultative Commission established under the first SALT accord, the treaty bypasses the only institution with a record of dealing with ambiguities and disputes under arms control agreements. Although that commission has been a victim of rightist opposition to arms control in general, it has a modest record of successes over its 15-year history, some of them during the present administration. It has not been able to resolve such high-visibility issues as the Krasnoyarsk radar or whether the SS-25 exceeds the limits for a "modernized" missile established in the second SALT accord. But it finally worked out an agreement clarifying the scope of permissible Soviet air defense testing under the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. Earlier it provided reassurance that Soviet silos used for launch control were not new missile silos prohibited by the agreement.

The problem with the commission has not been the institution but how the governments have used it. Neither party gives it independent authority.

The Russians have been less than forthcoming with factual information on questions raised by the United States. Washington has been prone to accuse rather than to seek clarification and assurance about Soviet activities. And despite the treaty requirement

of confidentiality for commission proceedings, the Reagan administration has made public a long list of alleged violations, many having small legal merit.

The SCC has a history of distinguished commissions whose efforts have often been thwarted. Neither party has encouraged its commissioners to develop the atmosphere or arrangements that might have fostered dispute settlement. Instead, they have read "scripts" written in Washington and Moscow that seem designed to exacerbate differences and prevent the emergence of creative solutions.

The solution is not to turn our backs on experience, but to build on it. Existing institutions should be strengthened and professionalized. The dispute-resolution functions under all nuclear arms control treaties should be consolidated. Much of this could be accomplished by appointing the same commissioners and supporting staff to both the old standing commission and the new INF Special Verification Commission. This would allow for some institutional autonomy, coordinated calendars and constructive agenda setting. It surely falls within the language of Article XIII enjoining the parties to "agree on measures as may be necessary to improve the viability and effectiveness of the treaty."

The parties must try to understand each other's concerns. They must be more forthcoming with evidence to support their positions. And they must scrupulously avoid using the compliance issue as a counter in the game of superpower confrontation. Perhaps the atmosphere generated by the summit meeting, even when out to realistic proportions, can begin to supply these crucial ingredients.

Mrs. Chayes, a former undersecretary of the air force, is chairman of Endispute Inc., a dispute-resolution legal management firm. Mr. Chayes is Felix Frankfurter professor of law at Harvard. They contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## The Opponents of Contra Aid Are Grasping at Straws

By Robert S. Leiken

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The dramatic disclosures by the Sandinista defense minister, Humberto Ortega Saavedra, and by Major Roger Miranda Bengoechea, a Sandinista defector, have opponents of aid to the contras grasping at straws.

General Ortega himself impulsively confirmed Major Miranda's testimony to reporters and others in Washington that the Sandinistas plan to build up their army to 600,000, have an advanced aircraft and are training Salvadoran guerrillas to operate ground-to-air missiles.

That set sympathizers printing out excuses faster than usual, and as implausibly. "It's not a protocol with the Soviets," goes one apologist response, "just a Sandinista wish list." Yes, that's it, it is their Christmas list.

I interviewed Major Miranda alone for two and a half hours. According to the major, who was once General Ortega's right-hand man, the "wish list" was drawn up in Managua in September by a high-level Soviet, Cuban and

Nicaraguan working group, just as previous protocols were negotiated. Major Miranda, who until October sat on the Sandinista Party's 90-man Central Committee, says that the protocol's signing in Moscow early next year was a foregone conclusion.

"The Sandinistas didn't really mean it," runs another argument. "It's just a contingency plan, a worst-case scenario if the contras get aid."

But the Sandinista military plan Major Miranda brought with him assumes an imminent cutoff of American aid and the contras' "total defeat during the period 1988-90." Both of these assumptions may, of course, prove optimistic. Major Miranda's disclosures have shortened the odds against the resumption of aid, and the rebels themselves have just culminated their best year with a coordinated surprise attack against Sandinista military installations.

Still, most of the projected Sandinista military buildup, including the so-

quisition of MiG-21 aircraft, is programmed for after the defeat of the contras. And while they were conspiring with the Russians and Cubans, the Sandinistas were colluding with the Panamanian strongman, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, to transfer arms to the Salvadoran rebels.

The protocol with the Kremlin was negotiated after the Central American presidents signed the peace plan put forth by Costa Rica's president, Oscar Arias Sánchez, last August. It is also in conflict with the Contadora draft treaty for mutual arms reduction, and Mr. Arias has declared that it is a "clear breach" of the spirit of his plan.

Far from a "contingency plan," the protocol would only deepen a military relationship with Moscow that began two months after the Sandinista revolution when five Soviet generals covertly visited Managua.

This is not the first time General Ortega has been embarrassed on the subject of Sandinista relations with Moscow. In 1981, his speech stipulating that "Marxism-Leninism... guides our revolution" and that Nicaragua is part of "the socialist camp" with the Soviet Union in the vanguard" was leaked in West Germany. Like government documents recovered after the U.S. invasion of Grenada, which revealed a relationship between Grenada and the Soviet Union, the documents Major Miranda brought envision a long-term Soviet economic, military and political role in Nicaragua.

"They're paranoid," goes another apologist. "They're defensive." That's it, they're building a defensive army.

True, only far-right crackpots believe the Sandinistas would be stupid enough to send occupying armies to neighboring countries under Washington's nose. But Major Miranda told me the Sandinistas have a "dialectical" conception of their military buildup. He says that in the long term they are unshakably committed to a "Socialist Central America," the slogan on Sandinista internal documents since the 1980s. Their strategy today is modest: to assist guerrillas mainly through training and arms transfers. But once the contras lose, they plan to upgrade their support.

Major Miranda says the Sandinistas believe their activities eventually will provoke a reaction in the United States. However, by then they will

have built a formidable "defensive" army that anti-war activists can cite to avert "another Vietnam." Major Miranda added that the Sandinistas hoped to turn Central American governments against Washington and are prepared to bomb targets in unarmored Costa Rica and to take U.S. hostages.

Not to worry, General Secretary Gorbachev told President Reagan in the Rose Garden. He would stop sending arms to the Sandinistas. Yes, that's the answer: "Let Gorbachev do it." But Major Miranda told me "Gorbachev had to know about these plans when he was here. The Soviet chief of military mission in Nicaragua would not agree to deliver MiG-21s without his knowledge."

Under Mr. Gorbachev, the Soviets have played down their verbal support for radical governments, even as they escalate their material support. It would be foolish not to pursue talks with the Russians about Nicaragua. It would be even more foolish to base policy on this slender straw.

The writer, editor of two books on Central America, is a visiting scholar at Harvard University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1887: Awaiting Churchill**

MOSCOW — The Moscow Gazette, on Lord Randolph Churchill's visit to Russia, says: "This visit will dispel His Lordship's prejudices. He will find here no trace of aggressive plans upon India, and will perceive a readiness to solve all questions in accord with England, full guarantee being given for the security of India, provided England does not oppose Russia's legitimate interests in Europe."

**1912: Bomb Trial Verdict**

INDIANAPOLIS — Of the 40 labor union officers on trial on charges of being concerned in a dynamiting conspiracy, all were found guilty (on Dec. 28), including Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, with the exception of two of the prisoners. The verdict marks the climax of a series of sensational exposures growing directly out of the Mo-Namara dynamite plots, including the

## At Summits, The Eyes May Not Have It

By Allen Weinstein

BOSTON — Now that summit fever has broken and Washington has returned to the prosaic task of governance, a reckoning has begun, the results of which are certain to affect planning for next year's Reagan-Gorbachev meeting.

Shortly before the summit conference, a dozen American scholars specializing in the Soviet Union and in modern American history met with leading participants in earlier administrations' summit meetings. Some of the questions that surfaced during two days of discussion, which were moderated by the Librarian of Congress, James Billington, and me, raised issues that bear upon the 1988 summit venture.

Should summit meetings become annual events despite other tensions affecting American-Soviet relations? Most participants — a bipartisan contingent — supported the idea of annual meetings, though not necessarily the corollary: that they would moderate subsequent Soviet aggression in situations that do not involve direct U.S.-Soviet confrontation.

Nevertheless, annual summit meetings would — in the words of Brent Scowcroft, President Ford's national security adviser — "help dampen some of the swings that [summit] meetings have had," while reducing the intense pressures for a "successful" agreement each time.

Regularizing the relationship at the top, in short, is its own reward. If Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev meet on schedule in Moscow next spring, they will have seen one another each year of Mr. Reagan's second term. This may create a difficult precedent for the next president to ignore.

Can personal bonds forged between leaders distort the clear pursuit of America's national interests? All too often, presidents have tried to negotiate with Soviet leaders "as if they were Canadians" — as fellow denizens and not the products, however charming, of a rigidly authoritarian society.

Some recalled the delight Americans expressed in 1959 at discovering the "humanity" of Nikita Khrushchev during his U.S. tour, a response different in intensity but not in kind from the response to the Gorbachevs. Caution expressed by the historian Gaddis Smith spoke for the group: "Don't rely on the power of personality."

Thus, there was agreement that substantive and specific points under negotiation normally should be settled in presumptive exchanges between U.S. and Soviet officials, not in meetings between the two leaders. A summit should not be an occasion for haggling but an opportunity to set the mood and boundaries of dialogue.

Are we witnessing a historic juncture in East-West relations?

The scholars and earlier summit practitioners agreed that the latest meeting indeed represented a "historic juncture" if only because, as Columbia University's Robert Legvold observed, "We have gotten to a point in the Soviet leadership's understanding of the outside world where there is a very real potential for improvement in managing the relationship."

Although Mr. Gorbachev's impressive style of leadership was widely recognized, older hands such as Walt Rostow and Robert Bowie noted parallels with earlier Soviet attempts to reform leadership and society, both after Stalin's death in 1953 and during the Khrushchev era.

For Americans, Mr. Bowie argued, with much support around the table, "the proper stance is agnostic." He said Americans should explore, in summit meetings and by other diplomatic means, "to what extent change is happening and whether [we] can facilitate change" in the Soviet Union.

Despite achievements at summit encounters, there remains for each nation's leader, as Mr. Rostow said, an "unavoidable danger" of being taken by your own magic. The arch-skeptic was the Yale historian Donald Kagan, who said "some people seem to be hypnotized." He recalled a famous pre-superpower summit meeting:

"When Chamberlain went to Munich, [all] some of those meetings he was so swept away that he got the color of Hitler's eyes wrong. He thought they were fascinating and captivating, but he thought they were blue — and they were really brown."

Frivolous? Or would it test both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev in some fundamental way to ask, after three extended encounters face to face: What color were his eyes?

The writer, a professor of history at Boston University, is completing a book on presidential leadership. He contributed this to The New York Times.

The Well-Known U.S. President...  
Violent...  
...and...



OPINION

# The Well-Known Mr. X Joins The U.S. Presidential Race

By Tom Wicker

MY fellow Americans: As the new year is about to begin, I'm announcing my candidacy for president of the United States because I don't think any of the 13 people already running have offered you the kind of hope and vision that you are looking for.

(Alternate opening: After long months of campaigning for president, I'm starting over with the new year, because I've learned the hard way that neither I nor the other 12 candidates have offered you the kind of hope and vision that you are looking for.)

The first and most important part of my new platform is that I aim to put Americans to work at useful jobs. Official unemployment stands at just below 6 percent of the work force today, but that does not include those who have never had jobs and those who have lost jobs and been discouraged from looking for another. It doesn't tell you how many millions of Americans, who lost their jobs in the service sector—paying half or less of what they used to make. Or how many wives have had to take jobs to supplement their husbands' income.

I'm going to put people to work by rebuilding this country—reconstructing our decrepit and dangerous highway bridges, replacing crumbling sewerage and water systems in center cities, rebuilding what was once a good public transit system as any in the world, putting up low-cost housing in more sensible patterns than the old "projects," insulating millions of structures to save energy costs,

even rebuilding intercity railroads where they can usefully serve the public.

Call that public works, if you want; that's what the Interstate Highway System was in the 1950s, and its construction, together with the spinoffs and development it produced, transformed the country. I call it putting people to work at decent pay, at jobs in which they can learn skills and leadership, and in which many—who have no chance now—can become useful citizens and taxpayers. I call it a proposal to release needed new energies all across the economy.

You will properly ask, since the Reagan administration has doubled the public debt in order to stymie just such programs as I intend to carry out: How can we pay for all that?

First, for every point the unemployment rate declines, the annual federal deficit will be reduced by approximately \$30 billion, owing to increased tax revenues from people rejoining the work force and to falling outlays for unemployment compensation and welfare for the jobless. That won't happen overnight, but it will happen—if we have the vision to begin, rather than wringing our hands over the Reagan deficit.

Second, I aim to cut this nation's defense costs of Japan and the European allies. We spend \$150 billion a year for our general-purpose forces in Europe alone; yet the European Community has a population larger than ours, a combined gross national product greater than ours, and is entirely capable of making good the U.S. force re-

CLIPART: THE CRESSDOWN COMPANY/WHITE PAPER



ductions necessary to shore up our national strength by perhaps \$50 billion a year. That goes for Japan, too.

Is this a retreat from superpower responsibility? Not at all. As President Eisenhower knew and acted upon, no nation can be powerful abroad if it's weak at home. The economy of the United States—not troops in Germany and Korea—is this country's first line of defense, and we are going to rebuild it. That way, we can do more to keep Western Europe and Japan independent and prosperous than we can by keeping more

divisions abroad than we can afford. Some other candidates are standing up for new taxes. I stand for investing in the economy rather than taking money out of it; but I'll stand and fight for one new tax: on the astronomical interest cost of loans to promote unproductive mergers, takeovers and buyouts.

Of course we cannot restore economic strength if we do not have the necessary human resources—which is why I plan a major new investment in American education, the humanities as well as the sciences, to encourage our people

to look inward to the spirit as well as outward to the world.

But we must look outward, because new technologies and means of communication make this more than ever an interdependent world. As president, I intend to lead the nations toward global cooperation on population control, preserving the environment, feeding the poor—above all on sensible and necessary economic planning for the well-being of mankind.

As for the lesser issues...

The New York Times.

# The Best Gift for Christmas, And for a Boy a Best Friend

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—This year Jonathan Will, age 15, got the greatest gift that can be given: a friend. The fact that this friend, a large dog, did not need to be wrapped is but one of its merits.

Her name, Angel, is a blonde Labrador. About her, as about all members of that dignified species, there clings, like banker's worsted, the aura of knowing what is best

graduated from finishing school, and is ready to do what dogs do. A cynic once said that, to this dog, every man is Napoleon, hence the popularity of dogs. Actually, no sensible person wants to feel like a Corsican brigand, so for "Napoleon" substitute, say, "Alan Greenspan." Dogs make us feel lofty but not so forbiddingly grand as to be unapproachable.

## MEANWHILE

but being too well-bred to insist on it. So she will improve the tone of the household, as she has done of Christmas.

"We shall soon be having Christmas at our throats," says a P.G. Wodehouse character who should be ashamed of himself. The roasts and revels that erupt in connection with Christmas do take their toll on body and soul. Once you have had your fill of eggnog, which is easy to do, and once you have dusted from your shirt front the cookie sugar from the Pfefferkuchen, and once you have chewed through those gummy bits that make eating fruitcake such hard exercise, when you have done those things you have pretty well drained Christmas of most of what it has to offer in the way of physical pleasures.

Furthermore, Christmas Eve invariably is a Walpurgisnacht of trips to drugstores for "batteries not included" in the box containing (as you discover Christmas Day) 42,589 of the 42,590 parts in the do-it-yourself mainframe computer. On the box are printed those three terrible words: "Some Assembly Required."

Dogs come assembled and need no batteries. Blessed Angel is 6 and has

A philosophic dog like a Labrador will, if given half a chance, give to us the closest we are apt to come to unconditional love. Pedants may take issue with the ascription of love to an animal, but however we categorize what dogs do for us, it is what it is, and it comes down to this: Our dogs are always glad to see us. They want to step high, wide and plentiful with us, then doze in the sun in close proximity to us.

These days Jonathan is a boy of the great indoors, having discovered Bon Jovi (a rock group) and the teen-age pleasure of sovereignty in one's own room. Angel—who, by the way, is approximately the color of rich Devon cream—presumably will put up with a lot of Bon Jovi. But she also will insist on brisk walks, which will do both of them a world of good.

Jonathan is handicapped (Down's syndrome) and sometimes has trouble making his abundant thoughts and feelings understood by strangers. So at times, with poignant urgency, he has turned for companionship to a neighbor's dog, another blond Lab, named Skylab.

There is a large lesson here about the handicapped. Jon is just like everyone else, only a bit more so, in the sense that a shadow of loneliness is inseparable from the fact of individual existence. This shadow is perhaps somewhat darker for people like Jon because their ability to articulate—the ability by which we all cope with the apertures that define our condition—is, even more than for most of us, not commensurate to their abilities to think and feel.

So Jon has found, as all dog lovers do, consolation in the company of a four-legged friend. If Skylab could speak—and, come to think about it, he does, with eloquent body language from tongue to tail—he would testify to the fact that Jon's handicap is no impediment to the flow of friendship.

In fact, watching the reciprocated pleasure between Jon and Skylab, I have come to a conclusion suited to this season. It is that some small mitigation of the harshness of life's lottery, some gently compensating thumb on the scale of justice, has given Jon an enlarged talent for friendship, with people and with their best friends.

So this year Jon got Angel. Or Angel got Jon, which is much the same thing. The unencumbered mutuality, the free flowing of giving between a dog and a boy, is a lesson in life's goodness, and the lesson is part of the greatest gift.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Reality and Facts in 1917

Regarding the opinion column "Gorbachev's Two Faces: Realities to Reckon With" (Dec. 15) by Anthony Lewis:

In criticizing Mikhail Gorbachev's comment that his people "made their choice in 1917," Mr. Lewis states that "the Russian revolution was carried out by a small disciplined minority."

This is fine Soviet propaganda, and reflects a view that I suspect, Mr. Gorbachev would wholeheartedly welcome. If, however, by the "Russian revolution" Mr. Lewis means the Bolshevik coup d'état of October 1917, that is quite another story. The Soviets prefer Mr. Lewis's term.

But to deny that the Russian people, and countless thousands of individuals of other nationalities subjected by the imperial czar, truly and willingly chose to destroy the old regime and replace it with some sort, almost any sort, of new regime would be to deny these suffering and heroic people their just place in history. The provisional government that followed the spontaneous and uncoordinated uprisings that led to the abdication of

the czar in March 1917 proved satisfactory to almost none of the major political groups in the old empire and it most certainly could not have lasted, as long as it continued the "bourgeois" war.

That Lenin and some of his party were able to take advantage of the government's ineptness and to put their own group in power demonstrates nothing more than the willingness of the population to experiment yet again with change. To deny this gives the Bolsheviks more credit than they deserve. This marvelous image of Lenin and his group duping and deluding and exploiting the population that had overthrown one of the most powerful and autocratic governments and social systems on earth is absurd.

But what escapes Mr. Lewis about Mr. Gorbachev's comment is the wonderfully un-Marxist concept that the "Russian" people "made their choice in 1917." Mr. Lewis would have them led by a small, disciplined group of evildoers, but Mr. Gorbachev frees them from Marxian inevitability!

BRAD WRIGHT,  
Saint-Germain-en-Laye, France.

### A Good Word for 'Diction'

Regarding "La Diction: The Magnificent Obsession of French Education" (Dec. 22):

Stanley Meisler does not like the "diction." He appears to feel that it is some form of torture and that children should be allowed to express themselves in a more free-form way. My children have grown up as English speakers attending French schools and now are all highly literate in both languages, despite having done thousands of "dictiones." They are certainly more literate than a large number of free-form Americans one comes across in daily business life.

JOHN PARRY,  
Geneva.

### Resolving Resolution 598

F. Mohabbi (Letters, Dec. 18) has missed the very points raised by Mehdi Karubi (Letters, Nov. 27) on an important issue of national magnitude in Iran. The slant favoring Iraq in the UN Security Council Resolution 598 has made it such that the regime of

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has been able to defy it knowing that he can do so with the support of the general public.

Mr. Khonsari's point is that Resolution 598 should be expanded or clarified to prevent the Islamic government from preventing peace by appealing to its people's sense of honor and their desire for justice. He would isolate Ayatollah Khomeini and his warring clique from the general peace-loving public, which wishes only to have a fair hearing.

F. AZARIN,  
Paris.

### A Tibetan's Thank-You

As a Tibetan deprived of my birthright and homeland, I feel deeply helpless when my brothers and sisters were being beaten and killed not long ago in Tibet. Thus, I sincerely say *tho-che-che* (thank you) to all the foreigners who witnessed and told the world about the brutalities and killings committed by the Chinese authorities against our people during the peaceful demonstrations in September and October. I appeal to the

communities of the free world and their leaders to help us to stop the sociocultural genocide in my homeland. Please, do not forget us and our cause.

RINZING TENPA CHOPHEL,  
Nyon, Switzerland.

### A Korea-Liberia Similarity

I was surprised to learn from reading "In Seoul, Woman Shakes Up Politics" (Nov. 27) that we, the people of the Basa tribe of Liberia, have a custom in common with the Korean people.

Our tribe, one of the largest of Liberia, is composed of several kindred houses, the members of each of which claim descent from the same ancestor-father. Membership in the houses ranges from 2,000 to 5,000. No one is allowed by custom to choose a wife or a husband from the house to which he or she belongs. Nor can a person choose a wife or husband from his or her mother's house. Members of the same house call one another brother or sister (we have no word for cousin or aunt, but we have a special word for our mother's brothers

that cannot be used to designate our father's brothers). One cannot even marry one's 20th cousin, because such a relationship would be considered incestuous. Unlike the Koreans, we have no notion of a surname in our tribe.

Here is how the inhabitants of the same house recognize one another: Each house has its sacred animals, fish, birds and so forth, the flesh of which the members of this house are forbidden to eat. Also there are certain kinds of grain which members of this house cannot eat (rice is excluded, because it is our staple food). The flesh of one's sacred animal must not even be touched. That which one is forbidden to eat is called one's *sméni* in our Basa language. Some houses have as many as seven *sméni*. A man and a woman who meet each other for the first time and find that they have the same kinds and the same number of *sméni* regard each other as brother and sister.

This writer belongs to the house of Peorkon, founded by Diaku Twar, our ancestor-father.

DIAKU ZANKPA-KPAKUBA,  
Florence.

## GENERAL NEWS



While violence erupted among blacks elsewhere in Natal Province, blacks and whites shared swimming facilities in

Durban, on the coast of Natal, where all but two beaches have been opened to all races by the municipal authorities.

## A Violent Holiday for South Africa Blacks

JOHANNESBURG — Thirty-two blacks died during the Christmas holidays in one of the worst bouts of violence in South Africa this year, the police reported Monday.

All the deaths since Christmas Eve were in Natal Province, the scene of a vicious feud between black groups struggling for power. The worst incident, in which 10 persons died, was a clash between rival Zulu clans that appeared to have no political motive.

The police said 10 members of

the Thulini clan were killed in fighting against the Ngotshe faction in Kranskop, north of Durban. No motives were suggested by the police for the clash between the Ngotshe and Thulini. Clan feuds often erupt in rural areas when migrant laborers return to their villages for the holidays.

The police reported Monday that they had found the decapitated body of a black man.

At least four persons, including a 10-year-old boy, have been decapitated in recent months in the Pietermaritzburg area.

The police also reported another incident near Pietermaritzburg in which they said arsonists set fire to a private home. An 80-year-old black woman and a 7-year-old child were burnt to death, they said.

The main cause of the violence is strife between the conservative Inkatha movement, which represents South Africa's six million Zulus, and the leftist United Democratic Front, the country's biggest anti-apartheid movement with more than two million members.

The groups oppose apartheid

race laws but denounce each other's approach on how to confront the white-led government in Pretoria.

In one of Sunday's clashes, fighting broke out between rival factions over a party that was to be held in Scottburgh, on Natal's Indian Ocean coast. Four huts were burned and a man was seriously injured, the police said.

The fight apparently started when one of the factions refused to accept an invitation to attend a party given by the other, the police said.

## In Guinea, the Economy Thrives on Liberalization

By James Brooke  
New York Times Service

CONAKRY, Guinea — For years, Ibrahim Camara dreamed of opening a carpentry workshop to make chairs to sell to his neighbors. Such a project, however, was prohibited by what was known as the Peoples Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, which restricted chair production to a state-owned furniture factory.

But now, Mr. Camara has his furniture workshop, and many other people are running small businesses, too. Hawkers are back on the streets. Market stalls are filled with goods. Peeling plaster facades are being repainted.

With little bloodshed and no outrageous pronouncements, a group of technocrats here are dismantling one of Africa's most socialized economies. In its place, a liberal, free-enterprise economy is developing.

In the past two years, Guinea's free-market revolutionaries shut down the six state banks, closed dozens of other state companies, devalued the currency to the black-market rate, trimmed civil service payrolls, decontrolled food prices, legalized private trade and appealed for foreign investment.

"Of 104 state enterprises, we have closed 93," said Captain Kory Koundiako, state secretary for trade in what is now known simply as the Republic of Guinea. "What Margaret Thatcher accomplished in eight years is only one quarter of what we have done in two years."

In the countryside, coffee production has jumped to about 9,000 tons in 1986 from 250 tons in 1984. In this coastal capital, the number of cars is believed to have doubled in two years.

Small businesses like Mr. Camara's furniture workshop are opening — bakeries, restaurants, beauty salons, auto-repair shops and trucking concerns.

Guinea's radical changes are part of a larger trend across the continent to open African economies to market forces. But Guinea's turnaround is particularly striking because for about 25 years Guinea was a classic case of an African economy driven into the ground through state interference.

The architect of Guinea's stagnation was Ahmed Sekou Touré, who became the first president of Guinea when it declared its independence from France in 1958. He served until his death in 1984.

The country he took over in 1958 was considered to have the richest potential of the French African colonies. It had one quarter of the world's bauxite — the raw material

of aluminum, as well as gold and diamonds in abundance.

Under Mr. Touré, unauthorized trading became a crime. Roadblocks were set up around the country to control internal trade. For a time in the 1970s, "economic police" enforced prices.

The state set up a monopoly on foreign trade and smuggling became punishable by death. Currency trafficking was punishable by 15 to 20 years in prison.

State companies monopolized industrial production. Foreign investment was discouraged outside the bauxite sector. Bauxite — mined by French, Soviet and American companies — accounted for 95 percent of foreign exchange earnings and kept the system afloat.

After Mr. Touré's death in March 1984, the armed forces seized power in a bloodless coup in April 1984 and named Colonel Lansana Conté president.

What followed was 18 months of indecision. On July 4, 1985, members of the old government attempted a counter-coup. In the fighting, 19 persons were killed.

Thousands of citizens demonstrated support for Colonel Conté, who has since become a general. In December 1985, he announced the first radical economic changes, which were a condition of financial aid from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

The six bankrupt state banks were closed and three private, French-controlled banks were allowed to come in. The government vowed to liquidate or denationalize virtually all state companies by the end of 1988.

Guinea has suddenly become a favorite of international aid agencies. In March, these agencies pledged \$515 million for a three-year public investment program. International financial help is refurbishing Conakry's airport, rebuilding highways and railroads, expanding the port, providing new garbage trucks and expanding telephone and telegraph lines.

"We are putting in roads that Ivory Coast had 20 years ago, electricity that Togo had 10 years ago," said Soriba Kaba, a Guinean economist at the World Bank office in Conakry.

### DC-9 Cracks After Landing

PENSACOLA, Florida — The fuselage of an Eastern Airlines DC-9 carrying 104 people cracked when the plane made a hard landing here Sunday.

# METAXA

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WORLD'S No. 1 BRANDY

IN DUTY FREE



## Japan's '88 Budget, 56,700 Billion Yen, Pumps Spending

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

**TOKYO** — The Japanese government approved on Monday a budget of 56,700 billion yen (\$461 billion) for 1988 that provides for the biggest spending increase in six years.

Senior officials, feeling under intense pressure from the United States to expand the Japanese economy, pointed to the overall 4.8 percent increase as evidence that they were meeting overseas demands.

In particular, the officials noted the 7,230 billion yen set aside for public works, an important category affecting domestic demand. That amount, they said, is equivalent to a 20-percent rise from a year ago.

While that is true, it is not clear that, on balance, there will be any increase at all. That is because last year's original budget was bolstered by an uncommonly large supplementary allocation a few months later, which brought total spending on public projects for 1987 to the same level of \$58.7 billion now being proposed for 1988.

A supplementary budget is likely to come in 1988, too. But it is not guaranteed. Even less certain is that the public-works component will be augmented significantly. Therefore, that nominal increase of 20 percent could be whittled, in the most extreme case, to zero.

The Japanese budget, which covers the fiscal year that begins April 1, has become a major concern for the United States and its allies as they press Tokyo to be more aggressive in helping to expand global economic growth. As a result, the Japanese increasingly are constructing their budgets with one eye on domestic needs and the other on overseas reaction.

A senior Foreign Ministry official used expressions such as "international responsibility" and "international harmony" as he explained details of the new budget to foreign journalists Monday.

A sign of Japan's concern for its international reputation was the relatively large increase, 6.5 percent, in foreign economic aid. Another sign was the 5.2-percent rise in military spending, which had been an area kept sacrosanct from budget cutters even at the height of austerity in the last six years.

The 1988 military budget of \$30.1 billion includes nearly \$1 billion to help cover the cost of maintaining U.S. forces in Japan and of paying the salaries of 21,000 Japanese workers on U.S. bases.

Japan shares about a third of the labor costs at these bases, but Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita is reportedly preparing to announce within a few days that the percentage will increase substantially in the future.

For the United States, the burden of paying yen-based salaries for Japanese employees has grown considerably as the dollar has lost half its value against the yen in the last two years.

Japan hopes that by increasing these labor payments it can deflect criticism that it is not doing enough to reinforce U.S. naval operations in the Gulf.

The issue has been a sore point for Japan. On the one hand, most of their imported oil flows through the Gulf. On the other, they consider themselves to be protected by their U.S.-imposed position of sending troops or warships to combat zones, such as the Gulf.

One result of this dilemma is that Japan finds itself accused by some Americans of enjoying a free ride at the expense of the U.S. Navy. The moves now to increase spending on the U.S. bases is an undisputed attempt to buy Japan's way out of a diplomatic embarrassment.

On the matter of economic stimulation, the government similarly finds itself caught between conflicting requirements. Allies such as the United States want it to spend more. Yet, for years budget-planners in Tokyo have had to cope with deficits that, in percentage terms, are larger than even those of the United States.

The coming year will be no different, although the Japanese hope to achieve the often-elusive goal of reducing their dependence on borrowing to cover expenses. For 1988, they plan to borrow more than 15 cents for every dollar they spend, a decline from the 1987 rate of 19 cents on the dollar.

To help keep expenditures down, much of the public projects will come not from the general treasury but from the sale of government-owned stock in Nippon Telegraph and Telephone, the domestic phone monopoly that nominally was turned into a private company last year. In fact, the government continues to be the dominant shareholder, although by selling stock it wants to make the transfer to private hands a reality, in addition to raising badly needed revenue.

Japan's Economic Planning Agency expects a good year in 1988, with real growth forecast at 3.8 percent, a shade more than expected for 1987.

The economy received a boost from a small tax cut that took effect in October.

Mr. Takeshita, who took office in early November, is expected before long to introduce some form of new indirect tax to replace the sales tax that has been under attack since Mr. Takeshita's predecessor as prime minister.

Mr. Takeshita hopes to make his tax sufficiently broad-based to avert the problems that Mr. Nakasone endured.



"SUFFER THE LITTLE CHILDREN" — An unidentified child crawling on the podium during an audience held by Pope John Paul II at his retreat at Castel Gandolfo.

## AFGHAN: Guerrillas Say Battle for Khost Rages On

(Continued from Page 1)

(75-mile) road between the two cities had not reopened.

"Fierce fighting is now taking place in the mountains," he said. In Moscow, Tass said Monday that Afghan troops had killed an unidentified "American adviser" during the fighting near Khost.

In Washington, the Defense Department denied that a U.S. adviser had been killed. The Pentagon said, "We have no military adviser in Afghanistan."

Sandra McCarthy, a State Department spokeswoman, said, "We have nothing on this report at this point." The Central Intelligence Agency spokeswoman, Sharon Foster, said the agency would have no comment on the Tass report, the agency's normal policy in such matters.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, accompanying President Ronald Reagan in California, said: "There are no advisers, official or otherwise, with the United States government that are in Afghanistan."

Other administration officials said the U.S. Embassy in Kabul had asked the Soviet-supported government for any information that might substantiate the report of an American adviser being killed.

Because the war in Afghanistan is closed to Western reporters and observers, it was not possible to verify the Soviet and guerrilla claims about the fighting there.

A combined force of Soviet and Afghan forces are fighting to relieve Khost, which has survived on air supply since it came under siege.

The diplomat in Islamabad said pro-government forces, including armored columns and airborne units, numbered 22,000 Afghan and 18,000 Soviet troops.

Mujahidin forces stood at about 10,000 men, he said.

Several hundred Soviet soldiers have died since the campaign began Dec. 19, and guerrilla losses were "roughly the same," he said.

Kabul radio said Sunday that the siege had been broken and that the Gardez-Khost road was reopened.

Tass quoted a senior Afghan military official as saying the pro-government forces were nine kilometers from Khost.

The leader of the seven-party Afghan rebel alliance, Mohammed Yunus Khalles, said Monday that the Kabul radio claim that the siege had been broken was "an absolute lie."

He cited information that he had received in Peshawar, the northwest Pakistani city that is a gateway to Afghanistan.

Mr. Khalles said guerrillas continued to block the Soviet and Afghan armored column at a point not far from Mirajan, a village 70 kilometers from Khost, which once served as a rest stop for caravans and trucks making their way through the rugged region.

Observers said the Soviet Union had intervened massively at the request of Kabul to prevent the frontier province of Paktia from falling into rebel hands.

The campaign is a departure from Soviet military strategy employed for most of 1987, which concentrated on holding onto government positions and defending lines of communications to avert casualties.

(AP, UPI, AFP)

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(AP, UPI, AFP)

## Gulf Council Urges Cease-Fire As It Approves Security Pact

Reuters

**RIYADH** — Leaders of Arab nations on the Gulf, threatened by a spillover of the Iran-Iraq war, approved a pact on Monday to increase security cooperation.

"It was discussed, submitted to the summit and approved," said Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal of Saudi Arabia.

The six nations of the Gulf Cooperation Council that generally back Iraq in the war have been the target of internal subversion attempts by pro-Iranian militants in recent years.

The pact, under consideration since 1982, sets broad outlines for security cooperation among the members of the council: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates.

The group, in its closing session Tuesday, is expected to urge the UN Security Council to implement its call for a cease-fire and censure Iran for recent missile strikes against Kuwait oil installations.

Officials said the heads of state were likely to reiterate allegations of Iranian complicity in the Mecca riots of July, when hundreds died. They also were expected to appeal to Iran to make peace with Iraq.

Military cooperation has been slowed by differing views within the council. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain want to accelerate military cooperation, while the southern Gulf states have been more cautious because of fear of Iran.

**Japan Cautious Foreseen**  
Oil industry sources said Monday that Japan plans to reduce the amount of oil it buys from Iran under long-term contracts after coming under heavy U.S. pressure to join a full-scale embargo. Reuters reported from Tokyo.

Acting under guidance from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Japanese refiners and traders have decided to reduce their daily purchases of Iranian oil by about 30 percent from nearly 300,000 barrels a day this year.

The United States has been pushing Japan hard to join it in a full embargo of Iranian oil imports to persuade Iran to accept a UN-sponsored cease-fire in the war.

**Kuwaiti Tanker Escorted**  
A Kuwaiti tanker flying the U.S. flag steamed through the southern Gulf Monday after slipping down from Kuwait under U.S. Navy escort, airborne reporters in the region said, according to a report from United Press International in Bahrain.

Reporters said they sighted the 47,000-ton gas carrier Gas King escorted by the guided missile frigate Ford near an Iranian Revolutionary Guard base at Abu Musa island. The Ford later was joined by the frigate Gallery and destroyer Chandler as the convoy sailed through the danger zone.

The Iranians use the island as a center for speedboat attacks.

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## NATO: U.S.-Spanish Negotiations Have Allies on Edge

(Continued from Page 1)

would appear to have vanished with Mr. Gonzalez's decision to inform the United States this month that the F-16 departure was now a "nonnegotiable" issue.

The State Department has declined to comment on any details about the talks on the F-16s.

Government spokesmen in Washington and Madrid have sought instead to redirect public attention to the status of the global negotiations on basing rights, which have been postponed until January.

El Pais, Madrid's most influential daily, quoted Spanish officials on Saturday confirming that a mid-1991 deadline had been set by Spain for removal of the bases.

The dispute between Washington and Madrid has come at a particularly awkward moment for the major European members of NATO, who are pushing for increased European defense efforts within the alliance and within the smaller West European Union.

Spain has expressed interest in joining the WEU and in associating itself with any wider expression of French-German defense cooperation.

But these expressions are being received coolly by all other European nations, including France, while the dispute with the United States becomes more intense behind the scenes, diplomatic sources report.

NATO members are also likely to be reluctant to provide a new base for U.S. military units that Spain asserts are too politically unpopular to be kept there.

"It will be more than ironic if the first material result of Spain's membership in NATO is that it does less for Western security than it did before it was a member," said a senior allied official. "What is a country like Italy supposed to do then? Say it will take the planes and do more so that Spain can do less?"

Manolo Gonzalez, 58, one of Spain's finest bullfighters during the late 1940s and early 1950s, died Friday.

Charles Malik, 82, Lebanese Diplomat

BEIRUT (AP) — Charles Malik, 81, a former Lebanese foreign minister and once president of the United Nations General Assembly, died Monday after a long illness, officials said.

Mr. Malik died at a hospital in Christian East Beirut. The officials refused to divulge the nature of his illness. During the 12-year Lebanese civil war, Mr. Malik's political activities were limited to dealing with Christian affairs.

## Anthony West, Critic and Novelist, Is Dead at 73

The Associated Press

**STONINGTON, Connecticut** — Anthony P. West, 73, critic and novelist and the son of H.G. Wells and Rebecca West, died here Sunday after a long illness.

Mr. West lived in London and Fishers Island, New York.

**Child of Literary Titans**  
New York Times Service

Anthony West reviewed books for The New Yorker from 1950 into the late 1970s. Many of his essays also appeared in The New Yorker, which previously published much of the reporting of his mother — Dame Rebecca West — from around the world.

A collection of his pieces, reflections on subjects ranging from Jefferson to Churchill, appeared in 1957. An updated version followed in 1970.

Mr. West's father was H.G. Wells, whom he featured in a biography, "H.G. Wells: Aspects of a Life." The book appeared in 1984, the year after his mother's death, and was widely regarded as a son's effort to come to terms with his famous, difficult and unmarried parents.

In a like vein, Mr. West's third novel, "Heritage" (1955), was heralded as the story of a son torn between two "high-powered, world-famous and unmarried parents" who grew up to be "a very happy man."

The dispute as fiction did not sit well with Dame Rebecca, who threatened to sue any publisher who printed it in Britain. None did until after her death.

Anthony Panther West was born in Hunstanton, Norfolk, England. His middle name derived from one of the nicknames his parents used with each other. He called himself "a rather unsuccessful student" and never went to university.

He spent some years in cattle breeding, dairy farming and traveling before starting to write reviews, in 1937, for the New Statesman and Nation. By the time World War II broke out, he was that journal's regular critic of new fiction.

Alexander G. Barmine, Soviet and U.S. Soldier

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Alexander G. Barmine, 88, a brigadier general in the Soviet Army who defected in 1937 and became an influential journalist and U.S. government official, Friday of complications resulting from a stroke in Rockville, Maryland.

## DORSEY: Fashion Editor of IHT Dies in Paris at 62



ARTS / LEISURE

# Gold Decor: New Gilded Age Looms

By Suzanne Slagin  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—While gold has always been a mark of opulence in traditional interiors, 18th-century palaces and late 19th-century parlors were not shy about flaunting gilded accoutrements—gold has been out of fashion in contemporary interiors for decades.

Modernists preferred silvery chrome and stainless steel, or matte black finishes or galvanized steel, and thought of anything the color of gold as possibly tacky, certainly too gaudy. But a new gilded aesthetic is emerging. Furniture of gold-colored metal, gold-painted mirrors, shiny gold ceramics and gold-plated chandeliers are suddenly considered trend setting.

The new gold is being mined in flea markets, where gilded bargains are bought for their funky appeal, as well as in specialty shops.

Interior designers as well as retailers like the look of the new gold standard, even though some examples may be stretching the boundaries of good and bad taste.

"Gold is what I call it," said Peri Wolfman, an owner of Wolfman-Gold and Good Co., a home furnishings store where gilded china contrasts with the shop's signature all-white wares. Wolfman was one of the first to rediscover the gold-glazed ceramics that were popular in the '30s.

"People think gold is glamorous, even when they're drinking out of a heavy glass," Wolfman said. "Gold is a way of combining luxury and practicality."

"Originally there were only tea-pots and tea services," said Peter Goldberger, director of the consumer products division of the Hall China Co. of East Liverpool, Ohio, a company that developed a gold glaze in the '40s and named it Golden Glo.

Gump's, a San Francisco store, has been carrying Hall's gold-glazed china for years; soufflé dishes have been constant favorites there since the '60s. But recently, along with the Hall company's revival of many of its older shapes, gold-lined china from the United States and abroad has been appearing in shops across the country.

Interiors are also proving a fertile area for gold's renaissance. Two New York apartments—one, frankly theatrical, created from a collage of low-cost finds; the other, a more subdued, elegant and expensive scheme—have one thing in common: an enthusiastic use of gold.

"We were turned off on cold, white boxes," explained Nicholas Calder, a designer who with his wife, Pat, has adopted a gold palette. The couple's high-ceilinged living room has gold-framed wall panels painted by Chuck Hettinger to resemble cowhide; gold-painted leather armchairs and a table with a

base of gold-colored metal by the French designer Philippe Starck. "We wanted a certain rich look, but with a dose of humor," said Calder.

"Now we're thinking more of European opulence," added Pat Calder, who works with him. The couple's former home was decorated in hues of gray, silver and purple. Their new apartment has an Old World flavor: gold fleurons are stenciled on the walls; the bed has an elaborately carved headboard, and the television stand, once an ordinary night table, has been given a lavish application of gold leaf.

Gilding and gold paint are Calder specialties. They knew they were onto something different when they started prowling around

antiques shops on Long Island. "Whenever we were interested in anything," Calder recalled, "the dealers would say: 'Take it, please. No one else wants that stuff.'"

For some designers, using gold sparingly allows for an elegant, updated traditional look.

Paul Siskin and his partner, Peruchio Valls, of the New York design firm of Siskin Valls recently completed a pied-à-terre on Park Avenue for a California art collector. "Although the apartment is more classical than anything we've done before, it's still modern," Siskin said.

The space has many gold touches: gold-striped silk fabric on the sofa; gold threads in the Aubusson rug; a coffee table, inspired by a Korean tray, that has been rubbed with gold paint. "Gold used to be the epitome of what you shouldn't do, as a minimalist," Siskin said. "Now it's daring to use what was taboo before."



The gilded look: gold-colored silk fabric on sofa, a gold-plated teapot, gold leaf applied to TV stand.



Jeffrey Levy/The New York Times

## For U.S. Actor, Biko Is a Fulfilling Role

By Terry Truico  
New York Times Service

LONDON—About a third of the way through "Cry Freedom," Sir Richard Attenborough's film about the slain South African leader Steve Biko, Denzel Washington, who plays Biko, delivers an impassioned courtroom speech on human rights. It's a key scene, providing the audience with a good look at Biko's convictions, charisma and eloquence.

For Washington, it proved a vital scene as well. Shot on location in Zimbabwe, it featured a crowd of local extras and was to be filmed in the morning. But nothing went

right. Washington muffed his lines, the extras grew bored and finally Attenborough threw up his hands and decided to try again after lunch. "That time I got it," said Washington with a smile. "I was saying these lines that were the essence of Steve Biko's beliefs, and that whole crowd—they were locals, not movie people—was really listening."

When he finished, the crowd applauded. "At first I thought they were clapping because I finally got through the whole thing," he said. "But they were applauding Steve Biko's words, what he felt about people and discrimination. That's

when I felt closest to what it was I was after."

"Cry Freedom" has had mixed reviews, but critical reaction to Denzel Washington's resonant portrayal of Steven Biko has been almost uniformly positive.

Washington's high marks are particularly notable because he is not on screen a great deal. Biko dies when the movie is about half over, and much of the dramatic action centers around the South African journalist Donald Woods, played by Kevin Kline, who befriended Biko and served as his posthumous Boswell.

"In the film, Biko is not a full

character with a classic beginning, middle and end," said Washington, who was in London working on his latest movie, "Queen and Country," a drama of two Falkland War veterans in inner-city London. His role in the new film is more conventional, he said. "The character goes from point A to point B and makes decisions about his life. In 'Cry Freedom,' it's more of a slice of a — for lack of a better word — hero's life."

Indeed, Washington has been praised for making Biko seem real despite the movie's rather stilted script. Not much personal detail was available, in part because of the government's ban on Biko's movements, Washington said. "There wasn't a lot to draw on with him and his wife, for example, and we couldn't make things up for legal reasons."

Washington, who was born and raised in Mount Vernon, New York, admitted he was not exactly an expert on the South African situation when Attenborough offered him the role in 1985. "I knew the basics about Steve Biko, who he was, how he died," he said. "I also knew I was definitely against apartheid, but obviously I'm a lot more educated now and a lot more willing to do something about it than before."

He had about a month and a half to prepare for the part, shaping the

character through books, including Woods' "Biko" and "Asking for Trouble," and taped recollections of Biko's friends and colleagues. He also met several of Biko's acquaintances, including one of his teachers. And he got hold of a rare videotaped interview with Biko as well as an hour-long recording of his speeches.

But the biggest help was a collection of Biko's letters and speeches, "I Write What I Live." "That was Steve Biko speaking himself, and not what others said about him," Washington said.

A graduate of Fordham University and an alumnus of San Francisco's American Conservatory Theater, Washington, 32, is probably best known as Dr. Phillip Chandler in the U.S. television series "St. Elsewhere." He lives in Los Angeles with his wife, Paulette Pearson, an actress, and a 3-year-old son.

He is no stranger to dramatic roles. In 1981, he won praise for his portrayal of the intense young private who murders a malicious sergeant in the Negro Ensemble Company's production of "A Soldier's Play." A year later, he brought the same role to the screen in "A Soldier's Story," directed by Norman Jewison.

It was his work in "A Soldier's Story" that attracted Attenborough's attention. The director had



Denzel Washington: "A slice of a hero's life."

interviewed more than 100 prospective candidates for the role of Biko and made no secret of his wish to use an African actor. He even smuggled several actors out of South Africa for screen tests, but no one was right.

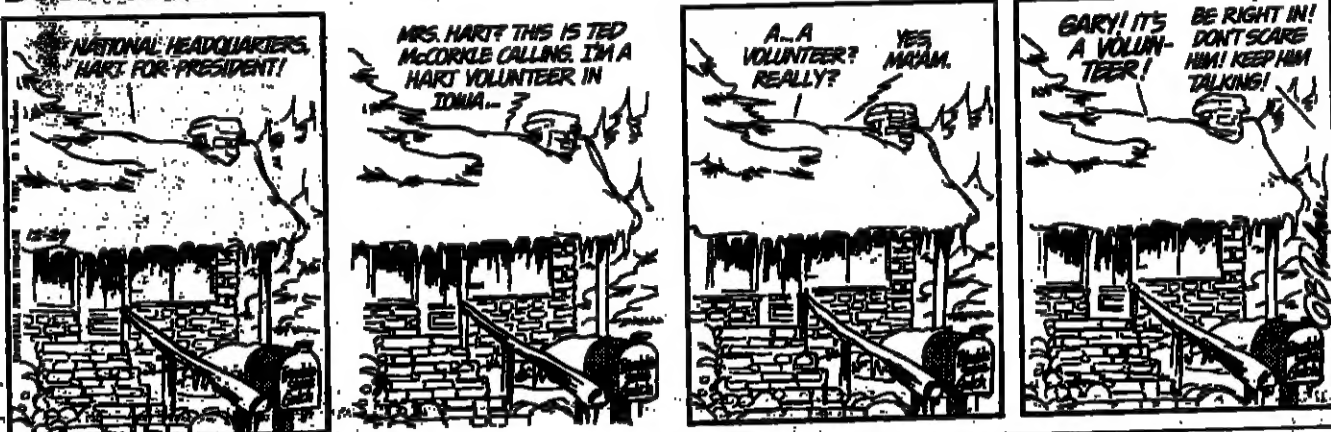
"I needed someone in his late 20s, tall and strong, with the charisma of a Robert Redford," Attenborough noted. He screened "A Soldier's Story" and saw Washington. "He had all the right qualities. He even looked like Biko," Attenborough said.

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Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,500	37	6,300	31	3,400	25
Netherlands Fl.	650	40	360	34	198	27
Norway (post) N.Kr.	1,800	38	990	32	540	26
— (hd. del.) N.Kr.	2,300	21	1,270	13	700	4
Portugal Esc.	22,000	52	12,000	47	6,600	42
Spain (post) Ptas.	29,000	41	16,000	35	8,800	28
— (hd. del.) Ptas.	42,000	15	21,000	15	10,500	13
Sweden (post) S.Kr.	1,800	38	990	32	540	26
— (hd. del.) S.Kr.	2,300	21	1,270	13	700	4
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	44	280	38	154	32
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former Fr. Africa, Middle East \$	430	Varies by country	230	Varies by country	125	Varies by country
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia \$	580		320		175	

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**HYUNDAI**

## The Honeycomb's Symmetry Reflects Hyundai's Business Philosophy

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How have we been able to successfully expand into all these areas? Well, our consistent business philosophy has been strictly conformed to, in all our pursuits. Simply, all Hyundai companies insist on hiring the best people, doing the job better and faster than the competition, and aiming at complete customer satisfaction. Our customers appreciate it and we demand it.

In addition, Hyundai's different business lines conform to each other and at the same time offer each other to produce a harmonious balance. That's important to you, because we can supply services and products faster and more economically, since we are able to tap into our worldwide "network comb" of companies.

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AMEX Diary		
	Close	Prev.
Advanced	138	368
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Unchanged	317	285
Total Issues	917	890
New Highs	1	2
New Lows	22	5

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	326.40	-7.59	328.67	348.84
Industrial	332.92	-10.17	337.25	348.84
Finance	403.84	-5.20	408.91	460.17
Banks	390.04	-5.10	398.97	411.14
Insurance	349.28	-5.60	351.54	401.15
Utilities	343.25	-6.25	347.24	318.84
Transp.	319.29	-3.55	322.05	349.14

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
GCOR n	5175	13 1/4	12 3/4	12 3/4	0
LCRTE	1162	10	9 3/4	9 3/4	+
Worlde	3185	16 1/2	16	16 1/2	+
Hornsh	2805	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/2	+
TecAir	2186	11 1/2	10 3/4	10 3/4	+
ECB s s	2117	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2	+
Gull	2113	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/2	+
FALSP	7568	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 3/4	+
Amphol	1528	36	35 1/2	35 1/2	+
NY Time	1463	31 1/4	31	31 1/4	+
WhrEnt	1391	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	+
Rest A	1309	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	+
Wdght	1204	16 1/2	15 3/4	15 3/4	+
NVRn s	1440	14	13 3/4	14	+
EmolFA	1113	2 3/4	2 1/4	2 3/4	+

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	1955.57	1964.18	1921.92	1962.97	- 54.70
Trans	760.71	763.14	747.80	753.57	- 14.72
Util	175.26	175.91	172.36	174.26	- 1.54
Comp	720.99	724.29	708.49	715.85	- 17.42

	High	Low	Close	Change
Industrials	292.38	282.88	284.37	-8.01
Transp.	196.75	190.59	192.31	-4.43
Utilities	102.52	100.05	100.83	-1.68
Finance	21.73	21.15	21.21	-0.43
SP 500	252.02	244.19	245.57	-6.45
SP 100	—	—	237.92	-6.71

	Close	Pre
Advanced	293	13
Declined	1,835	- 8
Unchanged	2,343	24
Total issues	4,771	47

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
260.90	251.56	256.65	-4.26

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**Monday's**  
**NYSE**  
**Closing**  
*Via The Associated Press*

**Dow Jones Averages**

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indust.	1956.57	1946-18	1971.92	1962.97	-56.70
Trans.	140.71	139.14	140.08	139.52	-0.72
Util.	172.99	172.01	172.32	172.26	-0.54
Com.	728.99	724.29	738.49	718.85	-1.72

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[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1987

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Fear of Retreat by Funds  
Sours Tokyo's '87 Finale

By LINDA SIEG

TOKYO — The Tokyo Stock Exchange ended trading for 1987 on a sour note Monday, with brokers saying that the dollar's precipitous slide helped undermine the market. But with little direction from overseas during the holiday season, Tokyo turned inward for the source of its fears: worries over the high level of stocks bought on margin with borrowed money, and the possible retreat from the market of powerful special money trusts known as *tokkin* funds.

Only a major buying push by brokerages and investment trusts boosted the Nikkei average of 225 selected stocks above the day's low of 20,936.95 points, its lowest level since world markets collapsed in October, brokers said. The index rose 30.56 points for the day, or 0.14 percent, to close at 21,564.00, below the close on Oct. 20 of 21,910.08.

Brokers said a major concern in the market was that a recent change in accounting rules would prompt financial institutions and corporations to stop investing through *tokkin*, which were a major force behind the market's rise earlier this year.

Under rules introduced in April, financial institutions, which account for about 70 percent of *tokkin* investment, must value their *tokkin* portfolio shares at purchase cost or market price, whichever is lower. The firms can no longer conceal losses by ignoring falls in market values of stocks or bonds below the acquisition cost, brokers said.

Some *tokkin* managers are already selling shares, and the selling is expected to continue or accelerate toward the end of the settlement period in March, brokers said. "More and more people expect the market to decline, so they're selling now to minimize their losses," said Naoki Uehara, deputy general manager at Wako Securities Co.

BROKERS said the prospect of heavy *tokkin* selling was undermining individual investors' confidence, already shaken by the absence of the traditional year-end rally. "With the market tone weak, individual investors who held firm after the October crash are now getting bearish," said Kunio Misaki, senior analyst at Nikko Securities Co.

"A lot of people think the outlook for next year is not so good, and if they want to sell by February or March, they think they should sell now," said Hiroshi Iwaki, an economist with Nomura Research Institute.

Worries about high levels of margin buying contracts also are making investors jittery, brokers said. Margin buying lets an investor buy a stock without paying for it for six months by putting up collateral in cash or other shares. Margin buying contracts on the Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya exchanges hit a record 6.639 million yen (\$53 billion) in the week ended Nov. 28, before falling slightly to 6.571 million by Dec. 18.

"A lot of individuals bought JAL and NTT on margin," Mr. broker said, referring to the sale of government-owned shares of Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. in November and Japan Air Lines shares in December.

Margin calls to increase collateral could start a dangerous downward price spiral, brokers said.

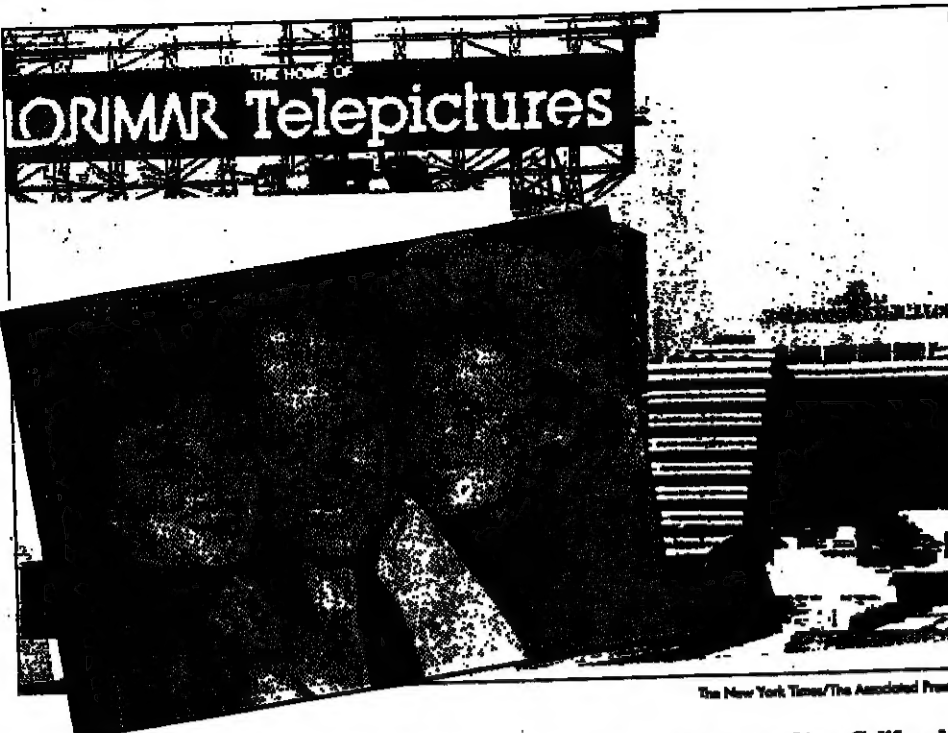
With foreign investors almost absent from the market and the confidence of individual investors shaken, much of the market's future hinges on *tokkin* institutional investors. They appear to be waiting for further declines before re-entering the market.

"Big investors want the market down to 19,000," Mr. Misaki said. "A lot of them won't buy at 20,000, but at 19,000 a lot of stocks would look cheap."

A return of institutions could raise the market to new heights, but several brokers said that good times were unlikely before the second half of the year, or April at the earliest.

Heavy selling by the special money trusts undermined investor confidence.

U.S. Studios Zoom In on Viewers Abroad



Cast members of the hit television show "Dynasty," and the Culver City, California, home of Lorimar Telepictures Corp., the largest seller of U.S. programming abroad.

In China, a Passion for Blockbusters

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Janet Yang remembers clearly the first time she saw an American movie in China. It was called "Nightmare in Badham County," and it was about the horrors and injustices heaped upon two women trapped in a backwoods town in the American South.

"At the end of the movie, people came running up to me and said, 'It's so terrible that you have to live in such a place,'" Ms. Yang said.

That was in 1980. Today, if the sophistication of the Chinese about the United States and American films is vastly improved from the days when "Badham County" was a hit, it is in part because of Ms. Yang, the head of Far East Operations at MCA Inc., the parent company of Universal Studios.

Since 1985, the 31-year-old native of New York has been heading the joint effort of three of Hollywood's biggest studios, Universal, Paramount and MGM-UA, to sell their films in China.

Ms. Yang is almost surely the one Hollywood executive who can discuss Chinese history in fluent Mandarin as comfortably as she can take a meeting, as they say here, with the director Steven Spielberg.

Both skills come in handy, since the must explain the ways of Hollywood to the Chinese as she promotes the long-term business potential of China to entertainment moguls who measure success by overnight box-office reports.

It is a slow, somewhat frustrating process, subject to all the financial, political and cultural hurdles that might be expected when the decadent capital of Western entertainment meets the world's largest workers' state.

But China's appetite for blockbuster Hollywood movies, as for many things foreign, appears to be growing as it opens itself to the rest of the world.

Under the guidance of Ms. Yang, the three studios are selling China some of the most popular films in their libraries. "Love Story" opened last winter to packed houses in Beijing, where a movie costs about 8 to 15 cents. "Spontaneous" and "Romeo and Juliet" drew huge crowds later in the year.

"In the Heat of the Night" is scheduled to open early in 1988. And in the works are titles ranging from "To Kill a Mockingbird" and "North by Northwest" to "National Velvet," "Earthquake" and "Airport."

Cultural aspects aside, the studios are dealing with China primarily to see if it will develop into the huge and profitable market that sellers of everything from airplanes to toothpaste have dreamed of since the ping-pong diplomacy of the early 1970s.

So far, China is mostly promise and little payoff, as far as motion pictures go. China Film Corp., the government-controlled agency that overseas movie imports, has resisted arrangements to pay for U.S. films on the basis of their box-office popularity.

Now, under a compromise agreement struck by Universal and Paramount, and later MGM-UA, payment is based on a formula involving the number of points that go into distribution. In negotiating the deal a few years ago, the Chinese also agreed to pay for movie rights in hard currency.

Still, financially speaking, China is a market that can only be justified on its long-term potential.

Ms. Yang declined to give the revenue figures for her Chinese venture. "If we were in this to make money in 1987, we wouldn't be in it at all," she said.

Whether or not the project pays off, it has already proved to be a dream come true for Ms. Yang.

See CHINA, Page 11

Europeans Snap Up TV Series

By Richard W. Stevenson  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — It offends the guardians of French culture, is considered inferior to the best offerings of the British Broadcasting Corp. and sometimes translates awkwardly into German. But American television programming is being snapped up at a rapidly increasing rate in Europe as a host of new television networks and stations take to the air, from Spain to Finland.

That may be bad news for those who feel that "Dynasty," "Alien," "Wonder Woman" and "Miami Vice" do for the arts and entertainment what Chicken McNuggets do for cuisine.

It is very good news, however, for Hollywood studios and independent producers, who find themselves with a vibrant and fast-growing market for their shows at a time when they are groping for a new revenue source. The trend may also portend changes in some of the programming that Americans see at home.

"Dallas" and other quintessentially American shows have been overseas hits for years. But recently, demand for American programming has soared as the European broadcasting industry, by far the most important export market for Hollywood, has undergone major changes.

In some countries, government-controlled stations are being sold to entrepreneurs. In others, new privately-owned or government-controlled stations are being built from scratch. Those attracted to the business range from such media magnates as Rupert Murdoch and Robert Maxwell to entrepreneurs such as Silvio Berlusconi of Italy.

Europe's airwaves were once dominated by government-controlled channels that made education and information a priority. Now governments are turning control over to the private sector, where the main aim apparently is to attract advertisers and to build audiences rather than elevate them.

France, for example, which had only three television stations in 1982, now has six.

The government added a pay channel in 1983 and two private networks in 1986. Earlier this year, it privatized TFI, which

See TV, Page 11

Santa Fe Agrees To Sell Railroad To Rio Grande

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — Santa Fe Southern Pacific Corp. said Monday it had agreed to sell the Rio Grande Railroad to Rio Grande Industries for about \$1.8 billion, but analysts said that the agreement probably would not end a bitter bidding war for the rail line.

Rio Grande, which operates the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, said it would pay \$1.02 billion in cash for the 13,000-mile (21,000-kilometer) railroad and assume Southern Pacific's outstanding debt.

But SFSP's largest stockholder, Henley Group Inc., called the deal "an unwise decision" and said it amounted to a "bankruptcy auction."

Henley, an engineering and financial services group, owns 14.7 percent of SFSP stock. Its bid to buy the entire corporation for \$9.8 billion was rejected earlier this month.

Kansas City Southern Industries Inc., another bidder for the Southern Pacific part of the corporation, said it would continue to try to take control of the rail line, despite the agreement with Rio Grande.

Analysts said that Henley or Olympia & York Developments Ltd., which holds 8.2 percent of SFSP, might make another move to buy the company. Olympia withdrew a bid of \$63 a share after the stock market collapse in October.

In Washington, the Railway Labor Executives' Association said it would continue to pursue an employee buyout of the railroad unit.

SFSP was formed in 1983 when Santa Fe Industries merged with Southern Pacific Co. The company has vast natural resources and real estate interests.

For antitrust reasons, the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered Santa Fe Southern Pacific to sell one of its two railroads, the Southern Pacific or the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

The Rio Grande agreement, which would give the Denver-based company access to Southern Pacific markets in the Midwest, South and Pacific Coast regions, is subject to approval by the commission. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad operates between Kansas City, Missouri, and Colorado and Utah.

Kansas City Southern, while refusing to disclose the terms of its bid, said it was superior to Rio Grande's.

"Our bid for the Southern Pacific is substantially higher, has fewer regulatory problems, is financed and best preserves competition among western railroads," Kansas City Southern's president, Landon H. Rowland, said.

Joele Frank, a spokeswoman for Kansas City Southern, said the railroad might file its own bid for the Southern Pacific with the ICC.

An ICC spokesman, Dennis Watson, said any bids sent directly to the ICC would be considered.

Santa Fe stock closed Monday at \$47.50 a share, down \$1.50, on the New York Stock Exchange.

Analysts said that the Rio agreement would provide SFSP with cash and time to pursue its own restructuring but might not repel suitors indefinitely.

Glenn Cameron of Jesup & Lamont Securities Co. said the agreement provided Santa Fe with resources to " fend off invaders or do their own restructuring."

(AP, Reuters)

Christmas Sales in U.S. Up a Disappointing 3%

By Isadore Barnash  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The results of this year's Christmas shopping season, reflecting in part the effect of the stock market doldrums and hinting at next year's economic outlook, were disappointing across the United States.

Sales averaged about 3 percent above 1986 results. Because that is below the level of U.S. inflation,

which is running at a 4.7 percent annual rate so far this year, most merchants suffered declines in real terms.

"It wasn't a bloodbath in profits," said William N. Smith, an analyst for Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. But he said, "The profit proportions will be much less than expected."

In general, retailers surveyed said that while the season will be profitable, the rate of gain by most companies will be only half of what it was last year.

The results varied, however. While stores catering to affluent shoppers showed 8 percent to 12 percent gains, those serving moderate-income consumers, with some exceptions, showed reductions or smaller increases.

Anticipating some consumer pessimism after the stock market plunge in October, retailers went into the holiday season not expecting big gains.

Executives at Marshall Field & Co. in Chicago, for example, the area's biggest department store chain with 25 stores, originally expected a rise in sales of about 6 percent.

"But we revised our plan downward to 2 percent to 3 percent after the stock market drop," said Philip B. Miller, the store's chairman.

"Yet we expect to actually meet our original plan of a 6 percent increase by the month's end."

However, last year, Mr. Miller said, the chain ended December with a double-digit gain.

In addition to the effect of the stock market plunge on consumer confidence, retailers said that a high level of consumer debt, less disposable income and employment worries helped to curb some holiday shopping.

Noting that "the whole season has been tough," an executive at Sears, Roebuck & Co., the largest U.S. retailer with more than 1,000 stores, said Christmas sales ran "close to our expectations."

Carol A. Sanger, a spokeswoman, said Christmas sales ran "close to our expectations."

See SALES, Page 11

Currency Rates

Cross Rates				Dec. 29				
		D.M.	P.F.	S.L.	G.M.F.	B.F.	S.F.	Y.L.
Australia	1.854	1.854	1.854	1.854	1.854	1.854	1.854	1.854
Argentina	34.925	34.925	34.925	34.925	34.925	34.925	34.925	34.925
Belgium	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462
Denmark	1.361	1.361	1.361	1.361	1.361	1.361	1.361	1.361
France	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462
Germany	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462
Italy	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462
Japan	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462
Spain	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462
Sweden	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462
Switzerland	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462
U.S.	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462
U.K.	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462
Yugoslavia	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462	1.462

London, London and Zurich, Zurich, Zurich in other centers, New York closing rates.  
 Cables in London, Tokyo and Zurich, Zurich, Zurich in other centers, New York closing rates.  
 Cables in London, Tokyo and Zurich, Zurich, Zurich in other centers, New York closing rates.  
 Cables in London, Tokyo and Zurich, Zurich, Zurich in other centers, New York closing rates.

Commodity Values				Dec. 29			
		Per C.			Per C.		
Aluminum	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Asphalt	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Barley	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Bacon	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Bacon	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
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Bacon	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Bacon	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Bacon	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Bacon							







BUSINESS ROUNDUP

CHINA: Hollywood Passion

(Continued from first finance page)

Yang. For years, she says, China and film have been her two passions. Her parents came to the United States from China as students in the late 1940s, and stayed on after China's Communist takeover in 1949.

As she grew up, she says, she thought little about her Chinese heritage. But in 1972, the year that President Richard M. Nixon started the process of normalizing diplomatic relations with China, Ms. Yang went with her mother to visit relatives in a number of Chinese cities. The trip sparked an intense curiosity in the 16-year-old.

"It was a very moving experience," Ms. Yang said. "All of a sudden, I felt an intense connection to this great mass of people."

The feeling stayed with her. She pursued American studies at an American university and in 1980, with the help of a former professor, she landed a job as a translator and editor at the Chinese Foreign Language Press in Beijing. That was when she saw "Nightmare in Badham County."

Her time there gave her a much deeper understanding of China and a passion for films, an interest she says she developed through friendships with young Chinese directors.

After 15 months in Beijing, Ms. Yang returned to New York, where she tried, with little success, to sponsor Chinese film festivals in U.S. cities.

After receiving a master's degree in business administration from Columbia University's graduate business school, Ms. Yang worked for a year with a small San Francisco company, World Entertainment, distributing Chinese films in the United States.

One day she received a call from Charles S. Paul, president of MCA Entertainment, an MCA subsidiary. Mr. Paul said he was going to China to try to distribute some films, and asked if Ms. Yang had any contacts.

As Ms. Yang tells it, she naively admitted to Mr. Paul that she had never heard of MCA but was happy to supply him with a few names.



MCA Inc.'s director of Far East operations.

The two stayed in touch, and within a few months, he offered her the job of helping Universal Studios set up a deal with Paramount and the government of China.

In the two years that she has been head of MCA's Far East Operations, she says, she has learned that Hollywood and China, seemingly an unlikely match, have a lot to offer each other.

"One thing that's very apparent to anyone who goes to China is the tremendous and overwhelming curiosity about American culture," she said.

American films were popular in China right up to 1949. Wide-spread distribution ceased when Mao Zedong took power, although a few films trickled in whenever the politics of the day allowed.

During the 10 years of the Cultural Revolution, foreign films virtually disappeared in China.

Through it all, Ms. Yang says, the allure of Hollywood and the power of its imagery persisted. "The love for American movies is an incredibly powerful thing," she said. "Even when America was public enemy No. 1, that thread was never broken."

Until the Universal-Paramount deal and Ms. Yang's efforts, the only U.S. films widely seen in Chi-

na were sold by independent producers under ad hoc arrangements. Although occasionally a well-known film like "Superman" might get limited distribution, most of the Hollywood movies that found their way to China were low-budget and were useful for making propaganda points.

"Badham County," for example, was a 1977 ABC television movie.

In contrast, "Love Story," one of the most popular films distributed by Ms. Yang, does not carry any more of a social message in China than it did when it opened in the United States 17 years ago.

If "Love Story" illustrates anything, Ms. Yang says, it is that films with simple plot lines play best in China.

"What works well is a good story," she said, adding that Chinese audiences "want to know what is going to happen. They don't want too much left up to the imagination."

They also apparently do not want anything too current. The newer films might contain cultural and social references that the average Chinese moviegoer could not connect with.

Older films are popular because there is little likelihood that they will draw fire from those Chinese who see politically touchy subjects

in them. "We don't want to give them a film where a few years from now someone will ask what was going on the screen," Ms. Yang said.

There is another reason, too, that the best of the studios' newer films are not going to China now: There is not enough money to be made. "An 'E.T.' or a 'Jaws' is too valuable a property," Ms. Yang said. "The fee structure still has to evolve to absorb those films."

Besides distributing films, Ms. Yang also sells television programming to Chinese Central Television. The programs include dramatic shows such as "Columbo" and "Marcus Welby, M.D." from MCA-Universal and "Family Affair" and "Star Trek" from Paramount.

She also is trying to sell U.S. companies advertising time on those shows, which are aired from 8 P.M. to 10 P.M., China's prime time, and in movie theaters.

As sending motion pictures to China becomes less of a novelty, Ms. Yang may soon move on to a motion picture production and development job within MCA, leaving the Far East Operations in the hands of the company's normal international distribution arm. But wherever she ends up, she said, "I'll always be a China person."

SALES: U.S. Retailers Disappointed

(Continued from first finance page)

for Federated Department Stores Inc. in Cincinnati, Ohio, which operates Bloomingdale's and Abraham & Straus in New York, Burdines in Florida and other stores, said business before last weekend was "below what we had hoped it would be. But last week, things picked up significantly."

With more than 500 department and specialty stores, Federated had "fairly strong" business in Texas, "mixed" business in New York, and "in-between" business on the West Coast, she said.

Ms. Sanger said that during the season, which formally began on Nov. 26, the day after Thanksgiving Day, the "upper-priced end of the business has been stronger than the moderate-priced group."

Still, there is no clear indication why higher-priced stores did better, especially in light of the stock market slump.

The expected final frenzy also did not develop, according to some retailers.

"Business fizzled the final week," said Julian Taub, senior vice president, planning, for

Bloomingdale's. "But we expect to wind up the month with a 9 percent increase, mostly because of strong sales in home furnishings, housewares, linens and gifts."

Carter Hawley Hale Stores Inc., based in Los Angeles, had "a good and profitable Christmas even though it looks like we will wind up with a sales gain of only 1 percent to 3 percent," said Bill Dombroski, a vice president.

For the two-day post-Christmas weekend, stores slashed prices to clear out inventory and expanded staffs to handle shoppers.

In New York, Macy's, Bloomingdale's and Alexander's appeared to be as busy on both Saturday and Sunday as they were the day before Christmas.

In Los Angeles, William McDonald, senior vice president of marketing for Broadway-Southern California, a 43-store chain of department stores, said that Saturday was a "pretty phenomenal day."

"We thought we had as much shopping as returns, although returns seemed to be a little less than last year," he said. "Customers were obviously looking for good values."

Shrugging Off Market Crisis, Europeans Go on a Spree

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—It was, according to one major store in London, "spend, spend, spend" this Christmas, and retailers across Europe concurred Monday in saying that the crisis in financial markets appeared to be having no impact on December sales figures.

"Our impression is that people are spending more and saving less" as a result of the crisis, said Mercedes Caruncho, a spokeswoman for Galerias Preciados SA, a 30-store chain in Spain. "They seem to have decided their money is safer in goods."

She said that sales in October, the month of the stock market collapse, were up from previous months, and that December sales were better than in 1986.

"We were a bit apprehensive about all the talk of a recession," said Duccio D'Onofrio, spokesman for La Rinascente SpA, a group with more than 300 general and food stores throughout Italy. "But the fact is we have not noticed any falling off. It wasn't exciting, but I'd say sales were discreetly good, about 7 or 8 percent up on last year, including a bit of inflation."

"It was spend, spend, spend," said Maggie Wells, a spokeswoman for Selfridges Ltd., a department store on London's Oxford Street, "about half in cash and half on credit cards."

"Luxury goods held up well," she said, adding that one man put down £1,000 (about \$1,630) in cash for a Christmas Eve. Sales at Au Printemps SA, a major Paris department store group, were up 11 percent in the pre-Christmas period from last year, a spokeswoman said.

First Chicago and Wood Gundy Won't Link

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO—First National Bank of Chicago said Monday it had terminated its contract to buy a 35 percent interest in Wood Gundy Corp., a Toronto-based international investment banking firm.

The contract, which valued the 35 percent interest at about \$200 million, was terminated by mutual agreement, First Chicago Corp., First National's parent, said.

Wood Gundy said it would seek another partner.

First Chicago gave no reason for the move. However, the bank said on Oct. 29 that it was reassessing the agreement because of Britain's decision to proceed with its issue of

British Petroleum Co. shares despite the stock market collapse.

Wood Gundy was committed to underwriting half the £7.2 billion (\$11.8 billion) issue, and stood to see as much as \$45 million before tax in the sale, according to published reports.

In Toronto, Wood Gundy's vice chairman, Ed King, said Wood Gundy lost a maximum of 27 million Canadian dollars (\$20.7 million) after tax in underwriting BP.

"We concluded that it just wasn't possible to proceed in a practical manner with a First Chicago affiliation," he said.

Wood Gundy said it was in discussions with several major Canadian and international institutions to create some form of partnership.

ADVERTISING

BASS PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY (CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 31st December, 1987, as K&S Associates N.V., Spitsdijk 172, Amsterdam, div. 28 of the CDR's Bass Public Limited Company, each repr. 50 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 7.75 (re interim dividend for the year ended 30th September, 1987) 4.8 p. per share.

Tax credits 2.08875 = Dfls. 2.98 per CDR.

Residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 17th December, 1987.

TV: As Private Networks Multiply in Europe, U.S. Fills Programming Vacuum

(Continued from first finance page)

has been the largest of the three state-owned channels. And cable programming has been introduced in selected neighborhoods.

As a result, French television's traditional emphasis on films, news programs, cultural features and occasional variety shows is being eroded by American soap operas, action series—even game shows—as six networks strive to fill the programming vacuum.

While most European broadcasters would like to produce more of their own programming, it is simply too expensive, especially for newer operations. Producing an hour-long drama in Europe would probably cost \$500,000 an episode; the cost of acquiring the rights to air the average first-run American show is less than one-tenth of that.

Programming in Europe has become nearly as eclectic as in the United States. Although some of the programs are still aimed at those who might consider "Wheel of Fortune"—which has become popular in France—a sign of cultural decay, there is considerably more demand for shows that are relatively inexpensive to acquire and can attract mass audiences and advertisers.

The demand for programming is expected to expand further as innovative systems that broadcast directly to European homes via satellite gain viewers and win advertiser acceptance. Among the satellite systems now in their infancy are Mr. Murdoch's Sky Channel and a Scandinavian consortium called Scan Sat.

Already the changes are paying off for Hollywood. With more broadcasting outlets, there are more hours of air time to fill and more competition for top shows.

Consider "Knight Landing," the long-running hit of Lorimar Television Corp. A year ago, Lorimar sold 13 episodes in France for between \$12,000 and \$15,000 each. This year, Lorimar sold 150 episodes in France for about \$50,000 each.

"In markets where you've had only one or two stations, you now have four or five or six," said Michael Jay Solomon, the Lorimar executive in charge of international sales. "It's had an enormous economic impact."

According to the organizers of Mipcom, a major trade show held each October in Cannes, the global export value of audiovisual prod-

ucts was \$3.1 billion in 1986. Industry executives estimate that television represents at least \$1 billion of that.

The United States accounts for 79 percent of overall film and television exports, and probably a similar percentage of television alone. Western Europe is the major customer, accounting for 56 percent of American film and television sales abroad.

Britain is the only European country with a trade surplus in entertainment programming.

The American studios say their international sales have been posting double-digit increases, al-

though they will not release totals. Lorimar, the largest seller of American programs abroad, said that its international business has been growing by 25 percent annually for the last several years.

The gains could not come at a better time for Hollywood.

Producing television shows was for years a simple business. Hollywood's creative types would come up with an idea and pitch it to a network. If the network liked the idea, it would pay a studio and a producer a fee to make the show.

The fee, which gave the network the right to broadcast the show, would cover the cost of production. The studio, which retained ownership of the show, would then make a profit, often a big one, by selling the rerun rights to local stations.

Today the production business is more complicated and risky.

The networks, under pressure to cut costs, have held the line on the license fees they pay the studios at a time when production expenses have continued to increase.

As a result, virtually every one-hour show costs at least \$200,000

an episode more to make than a network pays. And some of the expensive action-adventure series, such as "Miami Vice," are believed to run deficits in the range of \$500,000 an episode. Deficits for half-hour comedies are less. The networks generally pay a license fee of \$800,000 to \$1 million for each hour-long episode.

The studios gamble on being able to cover those deficits through the syndicated sale of rerun rights. But times are tough at many local stations, making the domestic syndication market soft.

And because fewer and fewer shows land on the networks for the

betting that it could do a better job of selling the shows abroad than MCA or Fox would have done.

So far, no programs are being developed just because they might have an international appeal. "American production is still going to produce what the American network wants, and discount what international viewers want," said Bruce Gordon, the president of international television for Paramount, a division of Gulf and Western Inc.

Still, the issue of international appeal is beginning to affect Hollywood's creative decisions. Some industry executives believe that Aaron Spelling Productions chose a cast with some international recognition for "The Colby" to give the show a built-in following abroad.

In addition, the producer of a show with strong international sales potential is more likely to foot the bill for expensive cast changes or stunt scenes.

"If there's a \$200,000 deficit and international can cover it, we'll go ahead," said David E. Salzman, Lorimar's television production chief. "If, for whatever reason, they can't, we'll redesign the show or take a look at what else we could do with it."

Unfortunately for the studios, what is most economically appealing for them is often not what European viewers most want to see. The greatest demand abroad is for hour-long action adventure series and dramas. But these are precisely the shows that run the biggest deficits and generate the least demand in domestic syndication.

Half-hour comedies, on the other hand, have much smaller deficits and can still generate huge sums in syndication. But most do not play well abroad.

"Most American comedy is a play on words, and the minute you dub it into another language, you lose the joke," said Mr. Gordon of Paramount. There are exceptions, including "Alli," Lorimar's situation comedy about an alien living with an American family.

Industry executives predict that there will be a growing number of co-production ventures between American and European producers, especially on mini-series and television movies. But even regular series will soon be made in Europe by partnerships of American studios and European broadcasters.

Studio executives believe that the European market will continue to grow at a healthy rate well into the 1990s.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Dec. 28, 1987

ALMA GROUP		WINCHESTER HOLDINGS		GAMMA GROUP PLC LTD.	
(1) Alcatel Telecom SA	100.00	(1) Winch Holdings Ltd. ECU	100.00	(1) Gamma Group PLC Ltd.	100.00
(2) Alcatel Telecom SA	100.00	(2) Winch Holdings Ltd. ECU	100.00	(2) Gamma Group PLC Ltd.	100.00
(3) Alcatel Telecom SA	100.00	(3) Winch Holdings Ltd. ECU	100.00	(3) Gamma Group PLC Ltd.	100.00
(4) Alcatel Telecom SA	100.00	(4) Winch Holdings Ltd. ECU	100.00	(4) Gamma Group PLC Ltd.	100.00
(5) Alcatel Telecom SA	100.00	(5) Winch Holdings Ltd. ECU	100.00	(5) Gamma Group PLC Ltd.	100.00
(6) Alcatel Telecom SA	100.00	(6) Winch Holdings Ltd. ECU	100.00	(6) Gamma Group PLC Ltd.	100.00
(7) Alcatel Telecom SA	100.00	(7) Winch Holdings Ltd. ECU	100.00	(7) Gamma Group PLC Ltd.	100.00
(8) Alcatel Telecom SA	100.00	(8) Winch Holdings Ltd. ECU	100.00	(8) Gamma Group PLC Ltd.	100.00
(9) Alcatel Telecom SA	100.00	(9) Winch Holdings Ltd. ECU	100.00	(9) Gamma Group PLC Ltd.	100.00
(10) Alcatel Telecom SA	100.00	(10) Winch Holdings Ltd. ECU	100.00	(10) Gamma Group PLC Ltd.	100.00
(11) Alcatel Telecom SA	100.00	(11) Winch Holdings Ltd. ECU	100.00	(11) Gamma Group PLC Ltd.	100.00
(12) Alcatel Telecom SA	100.00	(12) Winch Holdings Ltd. ECU	100.00	(12) Gamma Group PLC Ltd.	100.00
(13) Alcatel Telecom SA	100.00	(13) Winch Holdings Ltd. ECU	100.00	(13) Gamma Group PLC Ltd.	100.00
(14) Alcatel Telecom SA	100.00	(14) Winch Holdings Ltd. ECU	100.00	(14) Gamma Group PLC Ltd.	100.00
(15) Alcatel Telecom SA	100.00	(15) Winch Holdings Ltd. ECU	100.00	(15) Gamma Group PLC Ltd.	100.00
(16) Alcatel Telecom SA	100.00	(16) Winch Holdings Ltd. ECU	100.00	(16) Gamma Group PLC Ltd.	100.00
(17) Alcatel Telecom SA	100.00	(17) Winch Holdings Ltd. ECU	100.00	(17) Gamma Group PLC Ltd.	100.00
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# Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High Low	Close	Chg.
139 1/2	IBM	3.75 4.8 12	139 1/2 139 1/2	139 1/2	+
134 1/2	AL	1.12 1.1 13	134 1/2 134 1/2	134 1/2	+
124 1/2	AMC	1.12 1.1 13	124 1/2 124 1/2	124 1/2	+
114 1/2	AT	1.12 1.1 13	114 1/2 114 1/2	114 1/2	+
104 1/2	AT	1.12 1.1 13	104 1/2 104 1/2	104 1/2	+
94 1/2	AT	1.12 1.1 13	94 1/2 94 1/2	94 1/2	+
84 1/2	AT	1.12 1.1 13	84 1/2 84 1/2	84 1/2	+
74 1/2	AT	1.12 1.1 13	74 1/2 74 1/2	74 1/2	+
64 1/2	AT	1.12 1.1 13	64 1/2 64 1/2	64 1/2	+
54 1/2	AT	1.12 1.1 13	54 1/2 54 1/2	54 1/2	+
44 1/2	AT	1.12 1.1 13	44 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2	+
34 1/2	AT	1.12 1.1 13	34 1/2 34 1/2	34 1/2	+
24 1/2	AT	1.12 1.1 13	24 1/2 24 1/2	24 1/2	+
14 1/2	AT	1.12 1.1 13	14 1/2 14 1/2	14 1/2	+
4 1/2	AT	1.12 1.1 13	4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2	+

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104 1/2	AT	1.12 1.1 13	104 1/2 104 1/2	104 1/2	+
94 1/2	AT	1.12 1.1 13	94 1/2 94 1/2	94 1/2	+
84 1/2	AT	1.12 1.1 13	84 1/2 84 1/2	84 1/2	+
74 1/2	AT	1.12 1.1 13	74 1/2 74 1/2	74 1/2	+
64 1/2	AT	1.12 1.1 13	64 1/2 64 1/2	64 1/2	+
54 1/2	AT	1.12 1.1 13	54 1/2 54 1/2	54 1/2	+
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24 1/2	AT	1.12 1.1 13	24 1/2 24 1/2	24 1/2	+
14 1/2	AT	1.12 1.1 13	14 1/2 14 1/2	14 1/2	+
4 1/2	AT	1.12 1.1 13	4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2	+

## Offshore Bank Assets Rise by 114% in Taiwan

Agency France-Press

TAIPEI — Taiwan's central bank said Monday that total assets of the country's offshore banking units more than doubled to \$11.6 billion in the first ten months of 1987, a 114 percent gain from a year earlier.

Claims on financial institutions accounted for 80 percent of the assets, with loans to nonfinancial institutions and investments in securities accounting for the rest, the central bank said.

Deposits from financial institutions accounted for 97.83 percent of total liabilities, with 63 percent of these deposits from Asia, 23 percent from the United States and 13 percent from Europe.

Taiwan has seven local and nine foreign banks operating as offshore banking units. It introduced offshore banking in July 1984 to compete with Hong Kong and Singapore.

(Continued on next page)



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## The desk diary that picks up and goes with you

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No voluminous data and statistics are included in this diary, but on the other hand a removable address book saves hours of re-copying from year to year. Diary measures 22 x 15 cm (8.5 x 6 in.), fits easily into the slimmost attaché case, and has gilt-metal corners, gold page-edges and French blue paper. Personalized with gilt initials on the cover, it's a marvelous gift for friends, business contacts and associates. (Note that quantity discounts are available.) Please allow 30 days for delivery.

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